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East German Party Opens Investigation of Honecker

Former Head Accused of Leading Country Into Crisis

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany's Communist Party said Thursday it was opening an investigation of Erich Honecker, a possible prelude to the former leader's expulsion from the party.

The Central Control Commission, which is responsible for internal party discipline, said the party had also expelled a former Politburo member, Günter Mittag, a Honecker associate who was in charge of the economy until he was dismissed last month.

Mr. Honecker, 77, was dismissed as party leader on Oct. 18 after ruling for 18 years.

The party said it was investigating Mr. Honecker, Mr. Mittag and a third official, Hans Albrecht of the southern region of Suhl, because they had allegedly violated party rules and bore responsibility for conditions in East Germany.

In an interview on West German television, Mr. Honecker's replacement, Egon Krenz, said Mr. Honecker had accepted much of the responsibility for the political crisis.

"He accepts that he bears a large share of the responsibility for this situation," Mr. Krenz said, adding that Mr. Honecker was too weak after a recent operation to be able to respond to accusations of corruption.

Mr. Krenz said he did not believe reports that the Honecker leadership had ordered troops to shoot demonstrators in the southern city of Leipzig on Oct. 9.

"I don't know of any such order," he said. "I can't believe any such order was given."

Opposition groups and witnesses have repeatedly charged that the leadership under Mr. Honecker had ordered troops to open fire on the crowd but that both officials and protesters had been convinced by mediators to avoid violence.

■ Booming Black Market

Earlier, Jackson Diehl of The Washington Post reported from Berlin:

East Germany announced new customs and border controls Thursday and a ban on the sale of some consumer goods to foreigners in an effort to brake a growing black market trade across its newly open borders with the West.

The measures by the government of Prime Minister Hans Modrow signaled its reluctance to undertake potentially unpopular economic changes at a time when it is still struggling to placate huge crowds of street demonstrators demanding an end to Communist Party rule.

At the same time, economists and Western diplomats warned that the government's approach risked further destabilization of an economy once considered the strongest in the Warsaw Pact but now at the brink of crisis.

Since the opening of the borders two weeks ago, East Germany's finances, and its shops, have been severely strained by the buying spree of its citizens in the West as well as by traders capitalizing on its system of prices and subsidies.

While East Germans have transported hundreds of millions of their nominally unconvertible marks across the border, causing its free-market value to plunge in West Germany, a mounting number of free-lance traders have begun buying up subsidized goods in East Germany and selling them for huge profits in the West.

East German officials have expressed concern that the country's shops, which are relatively well stocked compared to those of Poland and the Soviet Union, could soon be stripped of basic food and consumer goods if the trade continues. The government's own finances, already shaky, could also be undermined.

Economists on both sides of the porous Berlin Wall say the only real solution to the problem is for East Germany to move swiftly toward a market system of pricing as well as a convertible currency.

But in a press conference here Thursday, a government spokesman, Wolfgang Meyer, indicated that Mr. Modrow's new administration was not prepared to consider such radical steps, which would mean a painful adjustment for many East Germans.

"You can't make a decision like that in the first week of power," Mr. Meyer said. "You shouldn't even consider it yet. Too many fac-

See GERMANS, Page 7

Claude Salhani/Reuters

A demonstrator pasting a poster of Alexander Dubcek on a statue in Prague on Thursday. The sign below says, "Cross your fingers!"

Struggle For Power In Prague

Military Pledges To Defend System As 300,000 Rally

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — Peaceful protests calling for the immediate resignation of Czechoslovakia's Communist leadership continued Thursday as more than 300,000 demonstrators jammed central Prague, and indications mounted that a power struggle in the ruling party could lead to rapid changes at the top.

Chanting "The Game Is Over! The Game is Over!," the crowd was by far the largest in the last seven days of protest. Longtime observers described it as the largest political demonstration in the history of the capital.

[The Czechoslovak Army, expressing concern at the protests sweeping the country, vowed to defend communism against its enemies, Reuters reported.

[In a statement carried by the official news agency CTK, it said: "We reject the anarchy spread by anti-socialist forces from within and abroad. We actively support the efforts of the Central Committee, the federal government and the majority of our working people."]

According to Czechoslovak officials, diplomats and the local press, a power struggle in the upper echelons of the Communist Party has been taking place between the hard-line Czechoslovak leader, Milos Jakes, and advocates of change led by the country's prime minister, Ladislav Adamec.

The challenge is forcing an emergency session Friday of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, which is empowered to enact leadership changes.

According to a Czechoslovak official close to the leadership, the Soviet ambassador to Prague, Viktor Lomakin, gave Mr. Jakes a "clear and simple" message that Moscow expected a peaceful leadership change in Czechoslovakia.

Similar recent warnings from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, have played a key role in the removal of aged, intransigent Communist leaders in East Germany and Bulgaria.

Several Western diplomats in Prague said that hard-liners in the Czechoslovak leadership would have used force against the demonstrators this week had it not been for the Soviet Union, which has 90,000 troops in this country.

In an interview Thursday, the general secretary of the Czechoslovakia Socialist Party, Jan Skoda, said that the Soviet Union wanted to resolve the present crisis in Czechoslovakia before Mr. Gorbachev meets early next month with President George Bush.

"The Soviet Union does not want developments in Czechoslo-

See PRAGUE, Page 7

Walls Crack Outside Berlin

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

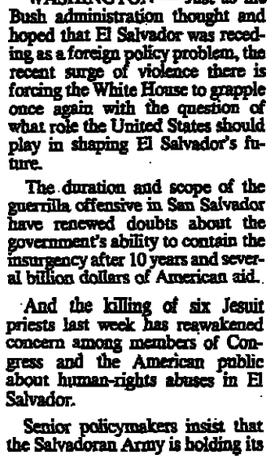
GOTHA, East Germany — Here in the Thuringia region, people want it known that even if Berlin and Leipzig have captured all the attention as the centers of the East German upheaval, they, too, are part of what they call "our friendly revolution" or "the gentle revolution."

They report with amused resentment that gasoline stations sometimes refuse service to cars whose license plates show that they come from this southwestern corner "because you're not doing anything."

But Wilfried Lehrke, a philosopher in Weimar, the town of Goethe and Schiller, said, "This movement does not spare a corner of this country."

A four-day visit to Erfurt, Gotha and Weimar confirmed that Thuringia, despite a tradition of undemonstrativeness, is taking part fully in East Germany's political "about-face," as the word *Wende*, by which the process is called, may best be translated.

Demonstrations take place in each of these towns as well as in many smaller ones. They are held regularly, usually on the same day each week — Thursdays in Erfurt, Fridays in Gotha — under the auspices of the Protestant Church.



IHT

Though no central leadership has emerged, strategy in setting the times and places of the marches is determined in broad consensus.

"We shall nonviolently and relentlessly go into the streets until what has changed has become irreversible," said Mathias Brenner, an actor and theater director, who was the opening speaker at a rally in the large square in front of Erfurt's Roman Catholic cathedral on Sunday, attended by about 15,000.

"We will no longer let ourselves be lied to, intimidated, manipulated and humiliated," he said.

Although public declarations are growing more forceful, conversations in public places and in people's homes made it clear that the "gentle revolution" has above all taken place within people's minds.

Women and teenagers emphasize this more than men.

"We lived all these years as if a glass bowl had been put over us," said Dr. Uta Dehmel, a surgeon and leader in the Democratic New Beginning movement in Gotha, which intends soon to turn itself into a party.

"There was such a fundamental distrust of all but the members of your immediate family," she said. "Below-the-surface suspicion was making me ill, and I said I must free myself from it.

"I saw in my patients that frustration over such a long time was giving them physical illnesses. I decided that friendliness, love and trust were the only answer."

Dr. Dehmel spoke in the company of her husband, Joachim, an internist, and their 16-year-old son,

See PROVINCE, Page 7

As Lebanon Mourns, It Plans for Election

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Most of Lebanon mourned the assassination of President René Moawad on Thursday, and deputies hastened to organize an election to salvage an Arab-sponsored peace accord.

Villagers cried, danced and ululated in lamentation in towns decked with black flags in northern Lebanon, where church bells rang across the countryside.

Two-thirds of Lebanon observed a general strike and flags flew at half staff on the second day of a seven-day official mourning period, with the exception of the Christian enclave controlled by General Michel Aoun.

After an overnight trip to Syria, the parliament speaker, Hussein Husseini, traveled to Baalbeck, where members of the Lebanese parliament met on how to secure a quorum for the election of a new president. There were death threats against legislators planning to vote.

[Parliament probably will convene Friday to choose a successor to Mr. Moawad, an aide to Mr. Husseini told The Associated Press].

Mr. Moawad was killed instantly Wednesday in an explosion detonated by remote control as his motorcade entered a street in Syrian-controlled West Beirut.

An anonymous caller on behalf of the Organization of Christian Solidarity, a Lebanese underworld group believed to be sympathetic to General Aoun, issued a "strong warning to Christian deputies against the election of any new president."

Maronite Christian bishops condemned Mr. Moawad's murder on Thursday.

"This calamity should bring the Lebanese back together to visualize what a tragic fate awaits them if they fail to unite," a statement issued by the bishops said.

Mr. Moawad's election on Nov. 5 by members of the Lebanese parliament, assembled at an army base in the north of the country, split the Lebanese Christian community. General Aoun refused to recognize the election, asserting that it had been engineered by Syria and was unconstitutional.

General Aoun, who insists that his interim military cabinet is the only legitimate government, condemned the killing of Mr. Moawad and ordered an official investigation.

Iraq accused Syria and Iran of masterminding the assassination of the 64-year-old president, while Syria and its allies in Lebanon pointed accusingly at General Aoun.

An official statement by the director of the Israeli government press office, Yossi Olmert, was conciliatory toward Syria and appeared aimed at distancing israel from General Aoun. (Page 6)

Druze security sources claimed that the 250 kilograms (550 pounds) of explosives used to kill Mr. Moawad had been transported from the Ain al Helweh refugee camp for Palestinians near Sidon, in an operation financed by Iraq.

Kiosk

Dassault Signs Soviet Contract

PARIS (Reuters) — The French firm Electronique Serge Dassault said Thursday it had signed a contract worth 1 billion francs ($162.4 million) with the Soviet Union's biggest bank to computerize banks and businesses in the Baltic states.

Dassault said it had agreed with Sberbank to computerize its operations in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, provide staff training and install a maintenance program.

AFP

Benazir Bhutto said her foes plotted to arrest her for treason. **Page 6.**

General News

In South Africa, new evidence buttressed a convict's description of his work with a police hit squad. **Page 8.**

President Bush said he would reassure Mikhail Gorbachev on Eastern Europe. **Page 2.**

Business / Finance

Britain's current account deficit narrowed to £1.54 billion in October. **Page 13.**

Crossword **Page 10.**

For Bush, El Salvador Reopens Can of Worms

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just as the Bush administration thought and hoped that El Salvador was receding as a foreign policy problem, the recent surge of violence there is forcing the White House to grapple once again with the question of what role the United States should play in shaping El Salvador's future.

The duration and scope of the guerrilla offensive in San Salvador have renewed doubts about the government's ability to contain the insurgency after 10 years and several billion dollars of American aid.

And the killing of six Jesuit priests last week has reawakened concern among members of Congress and the American public about human-rights abuses in El Salvador.

Senior policymakers insist that the Salvadoran Army is holding its ground. They speak dismissively of those in Congress who suspect that soldiers may have been involved in the killing of the priests and who therefore are calling for a cutoff in aid. They also point an accusing finger at the Soviet Union for at worst encouraging, and at best failing to control, its Cuban and Nicaraguan allies, who supported the guerrilla offensive.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Speaking to reporters aboard Air Force One on Wednesday, President George Bush was asked whether President Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador had sought any more military assistance.

He answered: "He hasn't. He knows that we support his government. It was, after all, democratically, freely elected. And then you have a handful of Marxist guerrillas that are being financed by heav-

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Mark Avery/The Associated Press

Nyerere Visits Deng, Who Cautions on Colonialism

Former President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, left, and the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, meeting Thursday in Beijing. Mr. Deng urged Third World nations to fight "new colonialists."

Bush Agrees to Boost IMF Resources by 35%

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, moving to resolve a debate among U.S. allies, has agreed to support a 35 percent increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund, according to a senior government official.

The increase would open the way for the fund to assume a larger role in Eastern European economic reconstruction, while continuing to support Latin American debt reduction, the official said.

The prospect of an increase in IMF funding had been stalled until now, as the U.S. government weighed the lending agency's needs against the serious difficulties involved in securing congressional approval.

After long internal debate, Mr. Bush authorized Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady to begin negotiations with the rest of the IMF membership for a quota increase, meaning a boost in deposits by the fund's 151 member countries.

A 35 percent increase would raise current IMF resources, of about $115 billion, by $40 billion, which would require Congress to approve an additional $8 billion U.S. contribution — about a 20 percent share — to be used by the IMF over the next five years.

The new American commitment would not become a budget expenditure, however, because the United States has access to an equal amount of reserves held by the international agency, which makes loans to troubled economies.

Ultimately, the United States may agree to a larger increase — perhaps to 50 percent or more, as urgently recommended by most other IMF member nations. But the senior official said that after careful study, Washington believes

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'Home' for the Holidays? For Some, It's Just a Warm Corner at O'Hare

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — With their small canvas tote bags, James Jackson and his family might be mistaken for travelers headed home for the Thanksgiving holiday, three more faces among the tens of thousands passing through O'Hare Airport here on one of the busiest travel days of the year.

But the Jacksons — Mr. Jackson, who is 63, and a son and a daughter, who are 29 and 31 — are not going anywhere for the holidays.

Since October, they have lived together inside O'Hare, part of a population of more than 200 homeless people who live in the airport's cavernous terminals, sleeping on banks of rigid plastic seats, bathing in bathrooms, hustling for change and roaming the long, polished concourses, killing time and keeping warm.

On busy holiday weeks like this one, homeless people like the Jacksons are easily lost amid the vast, bustling crowds.

O'Hare, the nation's busiest airport, will handle more than 200,000 passengers in all on the days before and just after Thanksgiving.

While some, like Mr. Jackson, appear to blend in, others are more noticeable, asleep on chairs with coats pulled over their heads, or surrounded by piles of plastic bags that contain their few ragged belongings.

Their presence, on a snowy Thanksgiving eve, provided a poignant contrast to the bright faces of travelers walking arm-in-arm with relatives who have come to welcome them home for the holidays.

"It's hard to sleep here," said Mr. Jackson, whose family has been at the airport since October, when the weather turned cold and they could not find a shelter that would take in all the three of them. "But at least it keeps us out of the Chicago wind."

Michael Marubio, a staff worker with the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, said people chose to live at the airport because "it is clean and safe and warm" and, he added, "it is also a place where people can maintain some degree of anonymity."

Although homeless people in other cities crowd transportation centers, like Grand Central Terminal and the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York, there is no other airport in the nation with as many homeless as there are at O'Hare, said Rita Schwartz.

She recently completed a national survey on homelessness and the transportation industry on behalf of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

By contrast, she estimates there are probably no more than 150 homeless people among all three of the New York area's major airports — Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark.

Although the police at O'Hare will arrest homeless people if they are disorderly, and sometimes rouse them from sleep if they are lying across seats, the city's policy so far has not been to evict them.

Unlike Atlanta's airport, which closes for several hours overnight and clears its terminals of everyone except waiting passengers, O'Hare is open 24 hours, even though there is a period in the early morning when no flights are arriving or departing.

In fact, the population of homeless at O'Hare has grown so, in recent years, that city officials in Chicago — under pressure from airlines and vendors who rent space at the airport — are now considering a plan to build a shelter close to the airport, to house the homeless who now live inside the terminals.

Airport officials say privately that the growing numbers of homeless interfere with travelers and employees and contribute, on occasion, to problems with lice infestation.

In a recently announced plan, Mayor Richard M. Daley said that $500,000 had been set aside from airline user fees in the 1990 city budget, earmarked to build shelter space and provide counseling services.

Mr. Marubio and other advocates for the homeless say they are suspicious of the city's motives, and question whether the city has the legal author-

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Bush to Reassure Gorbachev on U.S. Attitude to East Europe

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, declaring his hope to "once and for all end the Cold War," will reassure President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union at their Malta meeting that the United States will not seek advantage from the movements for change sweeping Eastern Europe.

In a nationally televised address on Thanksgiving eve, delivered from Laurel Lodge at Camp David, Mr. Bush offered a defense of his cautious approach to the rapid disintegration of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Bush also outlined a framework for the first superpower summit talks of his presidency, suggesting that the meeting could lead to a mutual understanding to let the movements in Eastern Europe continue without intervention.

"We will seek President Gorbachev's assurance that this process of reform in Eastern Europe will continue," Mr. Bush said. "We will give him our assurance that America welcomes reform not as an adversary seeking advantage but as a people offering support."

Mr. Bush, who meets Mr. Gorbachev aboard U.S. and Soviet naval vessels off the coast of Malta on Dec. 2-3, said it would be "a noble goal indeed" if both sides could agree on "significantly reduced" levels of conventional forces in Europe. But the large Soviet troop presence in Eastern Europe "cannot be ignored," he said, and, "We will remain in Europe as long as our friends want and need us."

The president's comments followed consultations with many West European leaders, and his language reflected in particular the advice he has been given by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who met with Mr. Bush this week. The president sees Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Friday.

"We are not meeting to decide the future of Europe," he said. "After all, the peoples of Europe are determining their own future."

Mr. Bush also used the address Wednesday night to explicitly state his personal support for Mr. Gorbachev's economic and political restructuring effort, or *perestroika*. For many months, both publicly and privately, Bush advisers have debated whether Mr. Gorbachev will succeed, given the deepening troubles of the Soviet economy.

Some advisers have questioned whether the United States can become more deeply engaged with the Soviets as long as Mr. Gorbachev's fate seems uncertain, while others, particularly Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, have said the time has come to seize the opportunities to make deals with Moscow.

"I will tell President Gorbachev, the dynamic architect of Soviet reform, that America wants the people of the Soviet Union to fulfill their destiny," Mr. Bush said. "And I will assure him that there is no greater advocate of perestroika than the president of the United States."

Mr. Bush did not outline any new measures under consideration to help Mr. Gorbachev's restructuring effort, but U.S. officials have said that the summit talks could produce some easing of trade and investment restrictions that the Soviet leader has sought.

Mr. Bush recalled that last spring he set down five criteria for improved U.S.-Soviet relations, including progress on reducing Soviet armed forces, supporting self-determination in Eastern Europe, ending regional disputes, improvement on human rights and progress on global issues like fighting drugs and cleaning up the environment.

"Serious problems still remain, especially regional conflicts," Mr. Bush said. But overall, he added, "The Soviet Union has made progress in these five areas. That is undeniable."

While celebrating moves toward pluralism in Poland, Hungary and East Germany, Mr. Bush did not mention other nations, like Czechoslovakia, where the future is less certain. Nor did he touch on the question of German reunification.

His address was the first ever delivered by a president on national television from the Camp David retreat in Maryland, aides said. It was only the second time this year that Mr. Bush has turned to a direct television address.

■ Soviets Are Pleased

The call by Mr. Bush to use the superpower talks to end the Cold War was welcomed Thursday by a Soviet spokesman, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

"We welcome the appeal of the president to use this meeting in order to break out of the boundaries of the policy of containment," Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at a news conference.

"We are concluding the period of development after World War II and coming to broad and open cooperation," Mr. Gerasimov added.

Survey Shows Americans Believe Cold War Ending

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Most Americans believe the Cold War is ending and nearly half say the continuing thaw in East-West relations means the United States can now make major cuts in defense spending without endangering national security, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

But half of those questioned in the poll, a sample of 1,007 adults, were opposed to large reductions in the $300 billion defense budget.

The poll shows that the public also is split equally over whether the United States should do more to assist the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and his efforts to reshape the Soviet economic and political systems. Two out of three persons said that Mr. Gorbachev was sincerely committed to making further progress in arms control.

A majority of those interviewed favored U.S. economic assistance to Poland, East Germany and Hungary, and seven in 10 favored the reunification of East and West Germany.

The poll also found that most Americans believe the changes under way in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe were triggered more by the failure of the Soviet economic and political systems than by political pressure from the United States. Nearly half of those polled said that communism was in decline around the world.

Opponents Assail Hungary Ruling Party

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Three days before a national referendum on Hungary's first free elections since 1947, four of the new opposition parties accused the government Thursday of "irregularities" and of taking a "hostile" attitude toward the voting.

The referendum was forced on the authorities by a petition organized by the Alliance of Free Democrats and signed by more than 200,000 Hungarians. This made a referendum mandatory.

The Free Democrats, who advocate the creation of a Western-style liberal democracy, object to the ruling Socialist Party's plan to hold an election for president of the republic, a new and potentially powerful post, on Jan. 7, before elections next spring in which Hungarians will elect their first freely chosen parliament in 42 years.

Until last month, when the party name was changed, the Socialists were the Communist Party.

The Free Democrats, joined by three other new parties, contend that no national leader should be elected until democracy has been restored through multiparty balloting for a representative parliament. The other parties are the Association of Young Democrats, the Independent Smallholders and one of two social democratic parties. The Social Democrats split into two groups last week.

Miklos Haraszti, a Free Democrat leader, charged at a joint press conference Thursday that the attitude of the authorities was designed to reduce Sunday's turnout.

Participation by less than half of the eligible electorate of 7.8 million would invalidate the referendum and leave the electoral timetable unchanged.

Mr. Haraszti said that the voting rolls were so out of date that they would keep about one-fifth of the electorate in a typical constituency, Budapest's 19th district, from voting.

He also alleged that distribution of voting cards, normally done by mail, had been assigned to volunteers, some of them school children. As a result, he said, many of the cards, which are needed in order to vote, had turned up in garbage cans.

"The first legal act of the new Hungarian republic will not be held in an atmosphere of a friendly government but by a quite hostile state apparatus," Mr. Haraszti said.

Tamas Deutsch of the Young Democrats said, "It is a scandalously unclean vote-supervision and counting system."

Mr. Haraszti also accused the government of violating the law and trying to influence the voting by adding "an explanation" to the referendum's question on whether the president should be chosen after the parliament.

The question was amended to say that a "no" vote supported the people's right to choose the president themselves. The draft constitution, to be approved by the next parliament, would give the choice of a president to parliament.

The opposition condemns this as demagogy, holding that the next parliament is free to legislate direct presidential elections.

What counts now, said Mr. Deutsch, is to prevent the election of a president while the ruling party still controls the country, giving an unfair advantage to its candidate, Imre Pozsgay. Most Hungarians and diplomats consider Mr. Pozsgay's victory virtually a foregone conclusion if voting is held as planned.

The referendum also asks voters to ban the ruling party from workplaces, to disband the party's armed militia and to demand an accounting for the party's properties. Parliament has already legislated the first two demands, and a party congress last month promised an accounting. But the Free Democrats say they want these issues to be settled irreversibly by referendum.

East Germany Removes Ban on Dozens of Films

Reuters

BERLIN — In a further sign of cultural freedom under its changed leadership, East Germany said Thursday that dozens of films suppressed for attacking orthodox communism would soon return to movie theaters.

The films, made by prominent directors in the state-run DEFA movie studios, were withdrawn from showing in 1965 and 1966 in a crackdown on dissent in the film industry by the Stalinist leader Walter Ulbricht.

Few films diverging from the Stalinist "socialist realism" line emerged from the DEFA studios after that, as East Germany maintained rigid controls on the mass media until Mr. Ulbricht's successor, Erich Honecker, resigned under pressure last month.

The new East German party chief, Egon Krenz, who replaced Mr. Honecker last month, has already relaxed controls on state-run television and newspapers.

"Film people had been generally suspected of harboring subversive intentions, plotting to promote an American style of life," Horst Pehnert, deputy culture minister, said at a news conference in East Berlin's flagship International theater.

"Now, it's a matter of taking steps to right the injustices of the past," he said.

The head of a commission formed last month to investigate cases of withdrawn films, Rolf Richter, said: "This is an historic moment in our film industry. These films will show how pressing questions in our life remained unanswered for a long time."

The news conference was held after hundreds of movie fans packed into the International to see the first reshowing of two of the banned 1960s films, "The Rabbit Is Me" by Kurt Maetzig and "Track of Stones" by Frank Beyer.

Mr. Beyer wept after seeing the official rehabilitation of his film, which exploded myths surrounding "heroes of socialist labor."

"Stalinism came here in the form of anti-fascism after World War II, but it turned out to have the same intolerance of other opinions as fascism," Mr. Beyer said.

Mr. Maetzig's film portrays a young lawyer who advances his career through opportunism and a young woman barred from finishing her studies because of her nonconformist politics.

"I was able to continue making films after 1966 but none that came to grips with contemporary problems," Mr. Maetzig said.

Decades of ideological controls relegated the East German film industry to international obscurity while West Germany's industry won acclaim with the freewheeling, iconoclastic works of Wim Wenders, Rainer Werner Fassbinder and others.

In another example of East German cultural liberalization, the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland reproduced on Thursday a painting by the artist Bärbel Böhley, a co-founder of the opposition group New Forum, after requests from readers despairing of ever finding examples of her work.

On Wednesday, a novel based on an ill-fated East German workers' revolt against Communist rule in 1953 was published after a 30-year ban. The author, Stefan Heym, autographed the first 800 copies, which sold quickly.

The Associated Press

Sir Anthony Meyer, an MP from Wales, said he was ready to challenge Margaret Thatcher as Conservative Party leader.

Tories Condemn Challenge To Thatcher Leadership

The Associated Press

LONDON — Senior Conservatives rallied around Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Thursday to fend off a challenge to her leadership of the party.

In an appeal for unity, the deputy prime minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, joined the party chairman, Kenneth Baker, and the Tory elder statesman, Lord Whitelaw, in denouncing attempts to unseat her.

A lawmaker, Sir Anthony Meyer, said Wednesday that he would challenge Mrs. Thatcher for the leadership in the annual election, which is due by Dec. 19. He conceded he was an outsider with no chance of defeating Mrs. Thatcher but said he would go ahead with his candidacy unless a higher-profile nominee emerged.

The leading contender, Michael Heseltine, the former defense secretary, said he would take no part in a challenge to Mrs. Thatcher.

Sir Geoffrey said, "I urge any parliamentary colleague who might be thinking of forcing the party into a leadership election not to do so."

China Condemns Legislation To Let Students Stay in U.S.

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China on Thursday condemned a bill passed this week by the U.S. Congress that would allow students from China to remain in the United States and warned that Beijing would make "some due response."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the bill does not comply with international practice and violates a U.S.-Chinese agreement on educational exchanges.

Meanwhile, officials in Washington said that President George Bush might veto the legislation because of concerns that China might follow through on its threat and terminate exchanges of students and scholars.

"The administration opposes this bill," the State Department said.

The bill would waive for four years an immigration requirement that Chinese students holding student exchange visas must return to China for a two-year stay before they can apply for a change in their U.S. immigration status.

Prime Minister Li Peng said recently that the government would be lenient with students who took part in anti-government demonstrations. But students at Chinese universities said the government has already begun investigations of their activities.

China's state education commission has issued a code of conduct for university students that says they must support Communist Party leadership and lays down a list of rules governing their time from when they rise until they go to sleep.

The code urges students to subordinate their individual interests to state and collective interests.

U.S. Marine Copter Crashes

The Associated Press

GAETA, Italy — A U.S. Marine helicopter crashed and sank in the Mediterranean Sea off Spain and rescuers were searching for both crew members Thursday, U.S. Navy spokesmen said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Law on Leasing Is Enacted in Moscow

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — A landmark law allowing the leasing of state-owned plants and factories to work collectives was enacted Thursday by the Soviet parliament and hailed by proponents as a key move that will help lead the Soviet Union out of its economic crisis.

Progressive economists maintain that allowing workers to lease enterprises is the only way to break the stranglehold of the approximate 60 industrial ministries that run the centrally planned economy.

The law, which enters into force Jan. 1, also contains provisions intended to make it easier for private farmers to lease land free of interference from collective farm officials. Land-leasing is seen by Soviet progressives as a way of easing food shortages. The new legislation leaves the term of a lease open to agreement, and gives leaseholders the right to buy the property, which could then be handed down. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Greeks Brace for Massive Price Hikes

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greeks prepared on Thursday for large price increases for gas, electricity, public transportation and cigarettes as a new national unity government took office and moved to cut deficits.

"The measures adopted by the three parties to deal with the economic crisis are not pleasant but they are necessary," said the new finance minister, George Souflias.

The first government coalition since World War II uniting conservatives, Socialists and Communists was formed on Tuesday as party leaders joined forces instead of sending the country to the polls again after an inconclusive election on Nov. 5. Most party officials have decried the deficits but were loathe to pay the political price of correcting them. Now, they will confront the problem and face the consequences together.

Li Urges Zhao to 'Correct Mistakes'

BEIJING (Reuters) — The former Chinese Communist Party leader, Zhao Ziyang, who was dismissed in June and accused of fomenting student protests, has not been accused of betraying the party but should act to correct his mistakes, Prime Minister Li Peng said.

"We did not say Zhao Ziyang betrayed the party. We only said he committed mistakes," Mr. Li said in an interview with the West German publication Die Welt, extracts of which were released by the Chinese authorities Thursday. "If he can correct his mistakes by actual deed, we will welcome it," Mr. Li added.

Diplomats in Beijing said Mr. Li's remarks seemed to confirm accounts by Chinese sources that Mr. Zhao had so far refused to confess and accept blame for the student movement that swept China from mid-April until it was suppressed in early June. Mr. Zhao, a leading reformist, was removed from power after the army killed hundreds of people in Beijing.

Taipei Opens Manhunt for Dissident

TAIPEI (AP) — The police and intelligence agents launched a wide hunt Thursday for a dissident who eluded arrest after appearing at an opposition campaign rally.

Intelligence authorities are offering a reward equivalent to $84,600 for information leading to the arrest of the dissident, Kuo Pei-hung, chairman of the Los-Angeles-based Formosan Independence League. He had been barred from returning to his native land since 1984, but came to Taiwan in October and is wanted on charges of entering the country illegally.

Mr. Kuo appeared Wednesday in suburban Taipei at a rally for an opposition candidate in the Dec. 2 elections, and told the crowd of about 5,000 people that he would continue to campaign for an independent Taiwan. Rejection of the governing Nationalist Party's claim that Taiwan is a province of China is considered by the government to be seditious.

U.S. Navy May Patrol Colombia Coast

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The U.S. Navy, in a move intended to escalate military pressure on Colombian drug traffickers, has proposed deploying a flotilla to the Colombian coast in the Caribbean beginning early next year, administration officials said Wednesday.

The ships would stand by in international waters, providing a base for troops and aircraft to intercept airborne and seaborne drug traffic, including the flow of drug-processing chemicals into Colombia, the officials said. The proposal calls for an aircraft carrier battle group or a marine amphibious task force to be off the Colombian coast at all times.

Although Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has not approved the proposal, several senior administration officials said it was certain to win his favor. The four frigates and 19 coastal patrol boats of the Colombian Navy are stretched across the nation's Caribbean and Pacific coasts, but it has had little success in restricting the flow of drugs.

Israeli Jets Pound 2 Guerrilla Bases

CHTAURA, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli warplanes rocketed on Thursday two Palestinian guerrilla bases in southeast Lebanon close to the Syrian border. The police said one guerrilla was killed and four were wounded.

The police said four F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers carried out the 10-minute raid, firing 10 rockets into bases manned by Syrian-backed guerrillas of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Six rockets hit a base in the village of Sultan Yaaqoub in the Bekaa Valley. Three guerrillas, including the base commander, were wounded, the police said. They said the other four rockets demolished a base in Deir Zanoun, killing one guerrilla and wounding another.

Red Square Pilot Queried in Assault

HAMBURG (Reuters) — The police said Thursday they were holding Mathias Rust, the amateur flier who landed his light plane near Red Square in Moscow in 1987, and were investigating allegations that he stabbed a nurse.

A police spokesman said Mr. Rust, 21, was not under arrest and that no charges had been made. He said Mr. Rust was being questioned about allegations that he twice stabbed an 18-year-old student nurse with a knife after trying to kiss her.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa to Increase Flights to East

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's Lufthansa airline plans to double its flights into East Germany and is considering wide-ranging cooperation with the East German carrier Interflug, a Lufthansa spokesman said on Thursday.

He said that Lufthansa, which is state-controlled, had received West German government permission to begin flying into Leipzig four times a week. The airline currently has two scheduled flights weekly between Düsseldorf and Leipzig.

British Airways will open regular weekday service between Brussels and Berlin at the end of November, the company said Thursday. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	10	50	0	32	cl
Athens	18	64	14	57	cl
Barcelona	19	66	12	54	fr
Belgrade	17	63	1	34	r
Berlin	7	45	-1	30	fr
Brussels	8	46	-1	30	fr
Budapest	5	41	1	34	fr
Copenhagen	4	39	-2	28	fr
Costa Del Sol	15	59	13	55	fr
Dublin	8	46	3	37	fr
Edinburgh	7	45	0	32	cl
Faro	19	66	14	57	cl
Florence	15	59	9	48	cl
Frankfurt	7	45	-4	25	fr
Geneva	8	46	2	34	cl
Helsinki	-1	30	-4	25	s
Las Palmas	26	79	17	63	fr
Lisbon	18	64	13	55	fr
London	10	50	2	36	fr
Luxembourg	7	45	-2	28	fr
Madrid	12	54	9	48	r
Milan	9	48	6	43	cl
Moscow	-3	27	-3	27	sw
Munich	14	57	-4	25	sw
Nice	14	57	10	50	cl
Oslo	4	39	-1	30	cl
Paris	12	54	3	37	cl
Prague	0	32	-4	25	cl
Reykjavik	3	37	2	37	r
Rome	18	64	15	59	fr
Stockholm	0	32	-6	21	fr
Strasbourg	9	48	0	32	fr
Venice	10	50	8	46	r
Vienna	3	37	0	32	cl
Warsaw	1	34	-1	30	cl
Zurich	9	48	-3	27	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	10	50	3	37	cl
Cairo	26	79	14	57	fr
Istanbul	14	57	11	52	r
Jerusalem	21	70	10	50	fr
Tel Aviv	26	79	16	50	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	26	79	15	59	sh

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	21	70	fr
Beijing	13	55	-2	28	fr
Hong Kong	21	70	18	64	cl
Manila	31	88	21	70	fr
New Delhi	28	82	11	52	fr
Seoul	12	54	3	37	fr
Shanghai	16	61	9	48	fr
Singapore	31	88	23	73	fr
Taipei	20	68	17	63	fr
Tokyo	16	61	9	48	fr

AFRICA

Algiers	15	59	14	57	r
Cape Town	22	72	15	59	fr
Casablanca	20	68	17	63	r
Harare	27	81	15	59	fr
Lagos	33	91	26	79	s
Nairobi	25	77	17	63	s
Tunis	23	73	15	59	cl

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	sn
Lima	25	77	17	63	fr
Mexico City	24	75	7	45	fr
Rio de Janeiro	32	90	26	79	fr

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-3	27	-10	14	sn
Atlanta	11	52	-1	30	r
Boston	0	32	-6	21	sn
Chicago	-1	30	-9	16	sn
Denver	13	55	-2	28	fr
Detroit	-2	28	-6	21	sn
Honolulu	28	82	20	68	r
Houston	17	63	4	39	r
Los Angeles	21	70	14	57	fr
Miami	30	86	18	64	sh
Minneapolis	-6	21	-14	7	sn
Montreal	-1	30	-12	10	cl
Nassau	29	84	20	68	cl
New York	1	34	-4	25	sn
Phoenix	25	77	13	55	fr
San Francisco	15	59	10	50	r
Seattle	9	48	-1	30	r
Toronto	-1	27	-9	16	sn
Washington	4	39	-3	27	sn

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sn-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly chilly. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 4—0 (39—32). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 6—3 (43—37). MADRID: Rain. Temp. 13—6 (55—43). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 2—4 (36—25). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 6—2 (43—36). ROME: Rain. Temp. 17—13 (63—55). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 2—6 (36—21). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp 30—23 (86—68). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—23 (91—73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 12—2 (54—36). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 30—25 (85—77). TOKYO:

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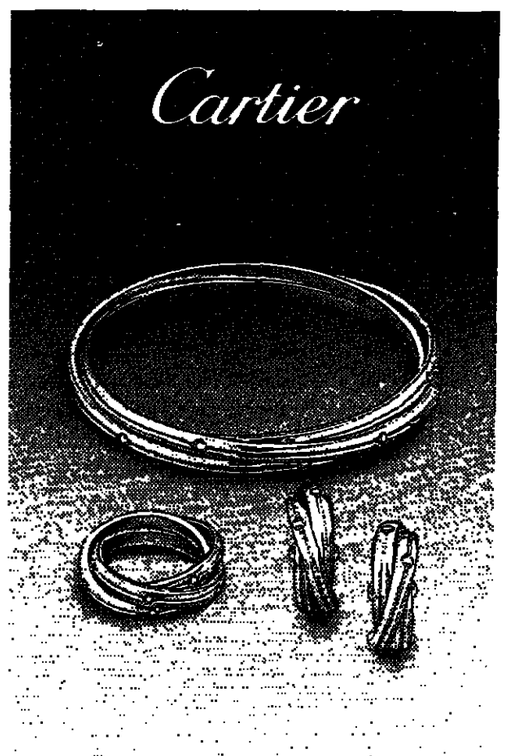

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Disclosure of Any CIA Secrets Is Barred in Iran-Contra Trial

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Dick Thornburgh has barred disclosure of classified information in the Iran-contra trial of a former CIA official in a move that could lead to dismissal of the charges.

Mr. Thornburgh said that he was taking the unusual action in the case of Joseph F. Fernandez, former station chief of the Central Intelligence Agency in Costa Rica, because the information, if known, "would cause serious damage to the national security of the United States."

Mr. Thornburgh denied he was seeking to undermine the trial.

But Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel overseeing the prosecution, denounced the decision. He said it was an attempt to protect "fictional secrets" that are already publicly known.

The information at issue would, if disclosed, identify the locations of three CIA field offices in Central America and confirm the existence of three clandestine agency programs there.

The attorney general invoked the Classified Information Procedures Act of 1980, which allows him to block use of secrets in a trial. Such a decision is not subject to appeal.

Mr. Fernandez's trial had been scheduled for July, but it has been delayed by the dispute over the use of classified information.

Mr. Fernandez, also known as Tomas Castillo, is accused of making false statements about his efforts to assist Oliver L. North, a former national security aide, in organizing deliveries of weapons to the Nicaraguan rebels at a time when Congress prohibited this.

Mr. North, a former marine lieutenant colonel, was convicted in May of accepting an illegal gift in the form of a $13,800 security system, destroying documents and aiding in the obstruction of Congress by altering a chronology of the Iran arms sales. He was fined $150,000, placed on two years probation and ordered to perform 1,200 hours of community service.

Privately, some officials in Mr. Walsh's office said they suspected the agency exaggerated the significance of the information at stake to protect a former career CIA official and maintain agency morale.

They said the prosecution of Mr. Fernandez might lead investigators to more senior officials who may have played a role in the affair. Blocking his prosecution could prevent further examination of agency activities.

A senior administration official denied those accusations and said that Mr. Thornburgh's decision was an effort to balance the duty to prosecute wrongdoing against the need to protect national security.

Earlier in the month, the Justice Department said it would leave open its options on whether to attempt to resolve the secrecy issues during the trial or to block disclosure before the trial, as Mr. Thornburgh did Wednesday.

The next step is up to U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton in Alexandria, Virginia. He has already ruled that Mr. Fernandez is entitled to disclose the information in his defense.

Lawyers in the case said Mr. Thornburgh's action may prompt the judge to narrow the charges or dismiss the case.

Shuttle Launch At Night Is 1st Since '86 Blast

New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Discovery has roared aloft in the first night launching of a spaceship since the space agency began recovering from the 1986 Challenger disaster.

Night launchings are slightly more dangerous since emergency landings and rescues are more difficult in the dark. Officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that the Wednesday launching was a sign of growing confidence in the shuttle program.

The main goal of the secret mission is believed to be the lofting of a satellite meant to eavesdrop on military and diplomatic communications in the Soviet Union and other countries.

The officials said that the mission was off to a nearly flawless start. It was the seventh flight since the 1986 disaster and the fifth for the Defense Department.

Abortion Activists Win a Test

Accord in Illinois Case Precludes High Court Review

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — The state of Illinois has reached an out-of-court settlement with abortion clinic operators in a potentially far-reaching case pending before the Supreme Court.

The development was described by both abortion foes and supporters of abortion rights as a major victory for abortion-rights activists.

The case, involving Illinois regulations requiring abortion clinics to be equipped and staffed like hospital surgical rooms, was seen by both sides as a vehicle that the Supreme Court might use to overturn or eviscerate its landmark 1973 Roe v. Wade decision, which recognized a constitutional right to abortion.

The agreement on Wednesday between the Illinois attorney general, Neil F. Hartigan, and attorneys for abortion clinics and their clients was made less than two weeks before the Supreme Court was to hear arguments in the case.

The settlement will remove the case, Ragsdale v. Turnock, from the Supreme Court docket.

Under the settlement, which must be approved by U.S. District Court, the two sides agreed to the principle that the state had a right to set minimum health standards to protect women having abortions.

But the agreement would allow "special surgical centers" to perform abortions through the 18th week of pregnancy without meeting the current stringent requirements, which include such things as having eight-foot-wide (2.4-meter-wide) corridors and 250-square-foot (22.5-square-meter) surgical rooms.

The special surgical centers are defined as abortion clinics. Physicians performing abortions in these centers would be required to have surgical privileges at a licensed hospital. Physicians would also be allowed to continue to perform abortions in their offices.

Richard Ragsdale, operator of an abortion clinic in Rockford, argued successfully in lower courts that many of the state regulations were medically unnecessary and were designed to make it more difficult for women to obtain abortions.

Abortion-rights advocates saw the regulations as a challenge to Roe v. Wade's ban on regulating abortions performed during the first trimester of pregnancy and sought the settlement to avoid giving the Supreme Court a chance to weaken or overturn the 1973 decision.

Kate Michelman, executive director of the National Abortion Rights Action League, called the settlement "a major victory" for abortion-rights advocates that is "directly attributable to the new political landscape created by a growing and powerful 'pro-choice' majority."

Nancy Myers, media director of the National Right to Life Committee, agreed that the settlement was a major victory for abortion-rights advocates. She accused the state attorney general, Mr. Hartigan, a Democratic candidate for the 1990 gubernatorial nomination who was considered an abortion opponent until recent months, of being a "political opportunist."

"Clearly," she said, "he has turned his back on his duties as Illinois attorney general in an unprincipled bid for political power."

HISTORY IN TIME

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Haynsworth, U.S. Judge, Dies at 77

New York Times Service

Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., 77, the federal judge whose nomination to the Supreme Court by President Richard Nixon was rejected by the Senate in 1969 because of his business dealings and racial views, died of a heart attack Wednesday in Greenville, South Carolina.

Mr. Haynsworth, who joined the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1957, served as its chief judge for more than 16 years. Although he officially retired from the bench in 1981, he continued to serve until his death as a senior judge with a full-time calendar.

He became the center of a national debate between labor and rights groups who fought the nomination while the Nixon administration waged a strenuous but unsuccessful campaign to win Senate approval.

Yana, British Pop Star Of the 1950s and 1960s

LONDON (AP) — Yana, 57, one of Britain's most popular singers in the 1950s and 1960s, died of cancer Tuesday in London.

Yana, whose real name was Pamela Guard, became a recording star, taking a number of singles to the No. 1 spot on the British charts. Perhaps her best-known song was "Climb Up the Wall."

■ *Other deaths:*

Kevin Earle, 51, an Australian show-business producer who shepherded a string of hit musicals in his country, Wednesday after a heart attack in Sydney. He produced or promoted shows including "Evita," "Barnum," "Oklahoma," "The Sound of Music," "Oliver" and "Cats."

C.C. Beck, 79, a comic book artist who created Captain Marvel, Wednesday in Gainesville, Florida, after a long illness. The strip was a serial about Billy Batson, a 15-year-old newsboy who transformed himself into Captain Marvel when he spoke the magic word, "Shazam." In the 1940s, Captain Marvel Comics sold more than a million copies a month, the most successful comic book in history.

Iran Assails Paris Over Scarf Ban

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran denounced France on Thursday for barring Muslim girls from wearing head scarves in classrooms.

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, said in a message read on Tehran Radio: "Ringleaders of Western culture have lost patience in fighting Islam to the degree that state leaders suddenly line up against a handful of practicing and pious Muslim girls."

Three Muslim girls have been barred from class in Creil near Paris after refusing to remove their head scarves. French ministers have publicly differed over the ban and the matter has been referred to the State Council, the country's top administrative body, for a ruling.

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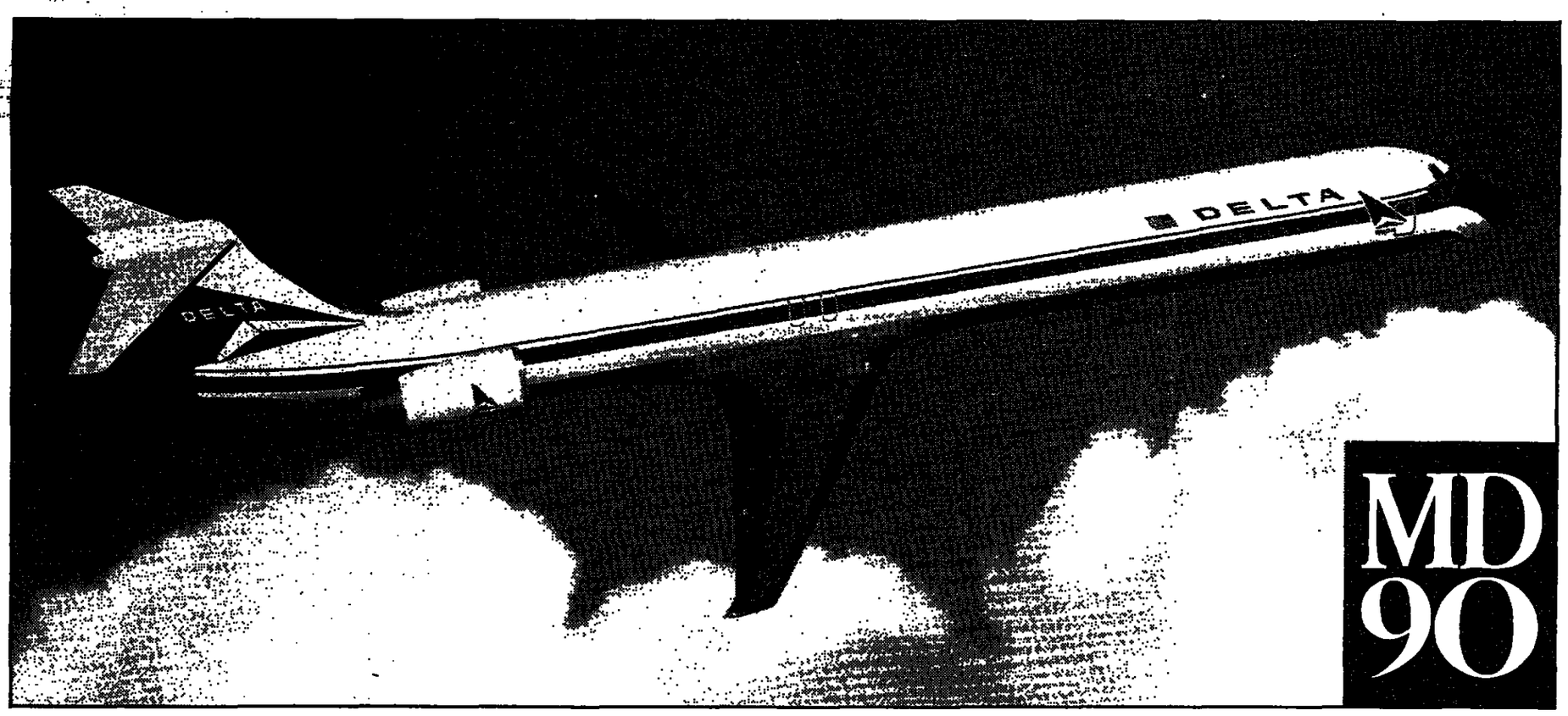

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And Now Czechoslovakia

It is exquisitely just that the great democratic wave in Eastern Europe now surges in Czechoslovakia. Prague, after all, led the way in trying to liberalize communism — and the bitter result was the Soviet-led invasion in 1968 that turned spring into winter.

That line of defense is now denied to Milos Jakes, the Czechoslovak party leader. History has caught up with his hard-line regime; the future belongs to a people who no longer fear a Soviet veto.

If Mr. Jakes wishes to be remembered as more than the despised agent of an alien tyranny, he has no choice but to bend. That means allowing contested elections, a free press and an end to police-state thuggery. He and his comrades can either join the march or risk being trampled by it. Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec's tentative overtures to a long-persecuted opposition seem to show that a divided party is at last stirring with the times.

What still cannot be ruled out is a desperate resort to force against demonstrators swarming the streets of Prague. Truncheons, tear gas and secret police might keep a tottering regime in power, but only in the short term. The old order has already crumbled in East Germany, Hungary and Poland; even sleepy Bulgaria is yielding to change. An isolated Prague can no longer count on any of its Warsaw Pact neighbors, most especially the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia is not China, where embattled leaders possessed a formidable power base in the dominant People's Liberation Army. The overlords of Prague were implanted by invasion on a country with a vibrant democratic tradition. Peace has depended on a combination of secret police pressure and the crude bribe of relative prosperity. Should Mr. Jakes now gamble on hanging tough, empty shop windows will surely swell the unrest.

The 1968 invasion traumatized a generation. But its memory holds fewer terrors for youngsters crying "Jakes out!" and "We won't let you murder us!" These voices are unlikely to be stilled by vague promises and token gestures. The regime's credibility has touched bottom. When rumors spread that a mathematics student named Martin Smid had been clubbed to death last Friday, the police produced *two* students with the same name, all to little avail.

For once, the tide of history is on the side of Czechoslovak democracy. Abandoned at Munich in 1938 to the Nazis, victimized by a Communist coup in 1948 and humiliated by the 1968 invasion, an ill-used people can now glimpse a brighter day.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Salvador: Push for Peace

The latest death-dealing assaults by leftist guerrillas in El Salvador painfully sharpen the question of how Americans should react to the awful violence. The resumed attacks posed an evident military challenge, with President Bush seeking to show that, had it come to that — it didn't — he would have used force to free Americans caught at a besieged tourist hotel. At the same time, the attacks have been a political convenience of sorts both for the Salvadoran authorities and for their American patrons. They blur the horror of the murder of the priests attributed to army or right-wing death squads a few days ago. They freshen the Bush administration's argument that the Salvadoran government, target of these attacks, deserves American support.

And yet this cannot be the whole of a responsible American reaction. To take a spasm of violence as ammunition to support a particular political perspective is to lose sight of the paramount need in El Salvador, which is not to provide reasons to justify continuing the war but to find ways to explore peace. Violence in a context where violence is so pervasive on both sides cannot be taken to invalidate the political interest of just one side. It simply demonstrates the urgency of ending the conflict.

Some Americans believe the way to end the conflict is for the United States to halt its support of a local government that is either too corrupt or too weak to halt terrorism. But the policy of helping Salvadorans move toward responsible self-rule has earned bipartisan support for a decade and remains worthy. Moreover, to leave the field, though it might spare Americans the taint that their presence draws, would remove the offsetting restraint that their presence imparts. It is idle to think American disengagement would itself reduce the bloodshed.

It is better to stay engaged, we believe, but to recalculate the American role. Washington now provides the wherewithal to support a well-meaning but weak elected leader; behind him sits a powerful oligarchy and army often contemptuous of law and deeply distrustful of political compromise. The democratic element deserves continuing support. The undemocratic element needs to be pushed toward peace. The way to push is not to threaten an arms cutoff but forcefully to lay out American ideas of what a fair negotiated settlement would look like.

Currently, the government, influenced both by the oligarchy and the army, does little more than play at negotiating. This is why the guerrillas launched their offensive. The United States should undertake to make sure its Salvadoran partners negotiate seriously. This is what it owes El Salvador.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Off the Wall, $5 a Chip

Just when it seemed that the entrepreneurial spirit had vanished from America, two men named David Schwartz and Edmond Howar have come along to show that Yankees still know how to turn a dime into a dollar. Let others talk about the crumbling of the Berlin Wall, the raising of the Iron Curtain and the end of the Cold War. Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Howar wasted no time in conversation. Instead, they say, they got hold of a German connection named Mickey and, even before all the celebrations ended, had him hack a hunk out of the wall and fly to New York with 50 pounds (about 23 kilograms) of concrete.

Then Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Howar worked all night chopping it into chips and chunks that they priced from $5 to $20, sealed each into plastic bags and moved on to the corner of Fifth Avenue and 54th Street. "Fresh wall here," shouted Mr. Schwartz to consumers tired of wool scarves and fake Rolexes.

In two hours, the men say, they cleared $3,000, more than enough to cover Mickey's plane fare, tools and the cost of the plastic bags. And they have 2,200 more pounds of wall, authenticated (more or less) by a photograph of Mickey in situ bolding a slab. Americans have had pet rocks. We have had moon rocks. Sometimes we tell one another we have rocks in our heads. Never mind. These rocks are worth celebrating, if only as demonstrations of entrepreneurial freedom. We will know for sure that the wall has come down when we see people from the other side selling *their* rocks, for less.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Heavy Seas for Lebanon

The car-bomb killing of René Moawad, Lebanon's president for only 17 days, can best be avenged by the prompt parliamentary election of a successor to carry on the dangerous mission of being a peacemaker. Like Mr. Moawad, the next president will have to be a Maronite Christian and a conciliatory figure acceptable not only to Syrian occupiers but to such outside overseers as the United States, the Soviet Union, France and members of the Arab League.

The next president also must bring to his side enough elements of the Maronite community to overcome the murderous opposition of Major General Michel Aoun, the Christian military leader.

Mr. Moawad's brief, ill-fated rise was accompanied by extraordinary hopes that at last there might be an escape from perennial bloodletting. With a new peace formula in place, the U.S. ambassador, John McCarthy, was emboldened just the other day to tell Mr. Moawad: "The storm is nearly over and the ship is almost at dock." Alas, heavy seas still pitch Lebanon's ship of state.

— The Baltimore Sun.

China: Time to Rethink?

Champagne corks popped, musicians fiddled and headlines whooped when the Berlin Wall began tumbling down. That archemblem of the great postwar divide all of a sudden turned into a sluice of sweetness and light. East Germans poured into West Berlin like children into a chocolate factory, and the love-feast inspired visions of a world nearing political nirvana. But at a time when the universal buzz is about healing and reconciliation, Beijing remains the world's No. 1 pariah. Why? To many people, the answer is obvious: China's leadership forfeited all claims to honor by murderously putting down a peaceful protest.

The "perhaps thousands" of victims killed in the June attacks in Beijing took with them the goodwill of other nations. Aid and credits were suspended, foreign investors stomped or slinked off. The rebukes and penalties triggered predictable counter-responses. Beijing found blame for the whole phenomenon in foreign incitement, and clamped down hard on suspect influences. Outside China, the shudders thicken. Trade and goodwill dry up further.

The truth is that June 4 was very brutal. Whether the Communist Party can recover remains doubtful. Yet observers at the scene began questioning its real extent almost from the outset. If 4,000 people were killed, why were there so few pictures of bodies? Many people who spent the night in Tiananmen Square saw no killing, though some did. Most students appear to have left unharmed.

On his recent visit to Beijing, Richard Nixon told his hosts that he was not there to "re-examine" June 4. Said he: "The facts are clear enough." But they are not. China is in the grip of economic turmoil partly as a result. Is it not time to give the mass of Chinese the helping hand they deserve — the kind that helped open the Berlin Wall?

— Asiaweek (Hongkong).

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OPINION

Carrots for Bush to Take to Malta

By Dmitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — President Bush needs to start responding positively to Mikhail Gorbachev, beginning at their upcoming meeting off the coast of Malta.

The Bush administration was right to display caution until the nature of Mr. Gorbachev's new foreign policy thinking became clearer. Premature American concessions would have reduced pressure on the Kremlin for change and could have been the kiss of death to those very reforms the United States wished to promote.

But today, there are opportunities in the U.S.-Soviet relationship that cannot be taken for granted indefinitely. Besides, in recent months, the Soviet performance has acquired a new dimension that would justify bolder arrangements with Moscow.

The most dramatic break with past Soviet tradition has come in Eastern Europe. Although Mr. Gorbachev has encouraged his Warsaw Pact clients to proceed with reforms, he was clearly as surprised as everyone else by both the pace and the scope of the transition from monolithic Communist rule in the region. Many of the developments in Hungary, Poland and, increasingly, East Germany go far beyond what the Soviet leader considers appropriate both for his own country and for the new shape of European politics. Yet Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues appear to have refrained from any interference.

On regional disputes, Moscow continues to assist a number of its unsavory allies. But Mr. Gorbachev has, for the first time, refused to support a resolution to expel Israel from the United Nations, and he has initiated other steps to normalize relations with the Jewish state. U.S. intelligence sources confirm a reduction in Soviet-bloc military aid to Nicaragua.

Coupled with cuts — confirmed by the CIA — in Soviet military spending, these moves suggest that Moscow is no longer prepared to pay the devastating costs of building and maintaining a global empire.

With the Soviet Union's internal situation rapidly deteriorating, many uncertainties exist concerning Mr. Gorbachev's personal fate, about the future of perestroika and even about the survival of the Soviet Union as a centralized state within its current borders. Prudence dictates that the Bush administration avoid expensive long-term investments that would be lost if perestroika went sour. But there is every reason to move forward quickly on those things that make sense on their own merits while positioning the United States on the side of Soviet change.

First, the administration should review the rationale for the continuing presence of U.S. forces in West Germany. The self-determination of the German people might best be served by a gradual withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet forces from East and West Germany, which could still stay in their respective alliances.

Financial savings for both Moscow and Washington would be enormous. And, contrary to conventional wisdom, after a withdrawal it would be more difficult for Soviet troops than for U.S. troops to return. Soviet forces would have to cross a Solidarity-dominated Poland and re-enter a new Germany, which, regardless of the specific arrangement between its two parts, would be inhospitable.

Some European states may be upset by the departure of U.S. troops because they fear German reunification. But European fears are not a sufficient reason for the United States to miss an opportunity to bury the danger of East-West confrontation in Central Europe.

Second, the Soviets are signaling privately that they may be ready for a trade-off between Afghanistan and Nicaragua, one that would require Washington to accept a "negative symmetry" — namely, the cut-off of both Soviet and American supplies to their respective clients. With the failures of the Afghan rebels to create a united front and to score against the Najib government in the field, that would not be an enormous concession for the United States. Moscow, in return, would have to lay down the law to Havana: Stop military aid to Managua and the guerrillas in El Salvador or face economic sanctions.

Third, the Bush administration should become more generous in economic cooperation with the Soviets. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stated publicly that Moscow does not need and would not accept a U.S. bailout. In fact, Moscow is hungry for almost anything that the United States could do quickly to show the Soviet people that perestroika can bring them real benefits.

A U.S. economic package might include a number of components. First, changes in Soviet emigration laws justify the immediate waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment. This would offer Mr. Gorbachev a most-favored-nation status in tariffs, and at least theoretical access to U.S. government credits. And, without much damage to the U.S. national security, Mr. Bush could stop blocking the desire of the West Europeans and the Japanese to relax restrictions on technology transfers to the Soviet Union.

Washington also could provide credit guarantees for food shipments to the Soviet Union (as it already does for Hungary and Yugoslavia), to help Moscow cope with the rough winter ahead. The Soviet environmental situation is disastrous. U.S. assistance would be appreciated.

Finally, to help Moscow with its much-needed but politically explosive reform program, the Bush administration should outline a set of criteria for Soviet admission to the International Monetary Fund, which would, as in the case of Third World countries, offer the government some alibi for unpopular austerity measures.

Such a program of a constructive engagement with Moscow would not involve any real risks for the United States. Its scale is contingent upon the Kremlin's willingness to implement even more radical changes in foreign and domestic policies.

If that is a giveaway, as some skeptics of perestroika still insist, then what is "enlightened self-interest?"

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Time to Let the Salvadorans Supply Some Solutions

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Why are we in El Salvador? Americans should not expect a lucid answer to their question. Parents and grandparents have been asking the same question — about Nicaragua, Guatemala, Cuba — since the 19th century. The answers are always different, and always the same.

There is nothing really new in the U.S. embroilment in the Salvadoran civil war. The United States has been involved in civil wars, insurrections and armed struggles in Central America since soon after Spanish rule collapsed there. While Britain disputed Central America's eastern coast, the American filibuster William Walker, with North American financing, took over Nicaragua and held it from 1855 to 1857. He tried to "liberate" Honduras in 1860.

Americans sought a Central American canal to allow U.S. vessels to get from Boston and Savannah to San Francisco without circling Cape Horn, and the California gold rush made this more urgent. U.S. interests financed and built a trans-Panama railroad in 1848-1855, but a canal didn't get built until Theodore Roosevelt detached Panama from Colombia in 1903, five years after assisting at Cuba's detachment from Spain.

U.S. troops went into Cuba in 1906, Nicaragua in 1912, and Panama in 1908, 1912 and 1918. The CIA went into Guatemala in 1954, and into Honduras and Costa Rica in the early 1980s, when the Reagan administration invented the Nicaraguan contras and needed bases for them.

In the 19th century the United States said it had to be in Central America to protect commercial and strategic interests. The navy needed a canal; later, the canal had to be defended. As the canal has become less important, political threat has increasingly been cited as reason for U.S. intervention. Leftist control of a Central American country was described in the Reagan years as a dagger aimed at Brownsville, Texas (through a thousand miles of rain forest, swamp, mountains and desert, across one or several sovereign nations).

But more than belief in commercial or strategic interest is involved. There has been an assumption that Central America is rightly a U.S. protectorate. North American Protestant and pragmatic rectitude has been part of it, detesting Spanish political legacies and institutions which in nearly all of Central America were disastrously feeble. Honduras had 137 coups d'état in 151 years. Woodrow Wilson — whose administration intervened militarily in Latin America more often than any other — acted, he said, "to make the South American republics elect good men."

This, of course, is exactly what Ronald Reagan was doing in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and it is what Mr. Bush would no doubt like to see accomplished today. This is why U.S. military advisers are in El Salvador, why American-supplied artillery and helicopter gunships are there, even that old airborne veteran of the Vietnam War, "Puff the Magic Dragon," whose guns, at one go, exterminate life in an area the size of a football field.

They are looking to the election of good men.

Today, to approximate from the Nov. 20 congressional vote on restricting U.S. aid to El Salvador (215 to 194 against restriction), roughly half the public thinks the United States should help the Salvadoran government fight its rebels. A sizable number of the half who do not, including many church activists, sympathize with the rebels' demands for social justice. How many in the United States think the Salvadorans should be left to settle matters among themselves?

That question is not so often asked. U.S. popular concern, though, is so superficial that a single episode, the murder of six Jesuits, can turn opinion around. The international dimension of the affair is scarcely appreciated in U.S. opinion, nor are the political costs paid outside Latin America.

Even U.S. government officials express puzzlement at the anti-Americanism found in Spain: the hostility there to NATO membership, for example. There is anti-Americanism in Portugal, despite its ancient ties to Britain, its willingness during the war to give the U.S. access to bases in the Azores, and its longtime NATO membership.

Americans commonly account for these foreign sentiments by the fact that the left is strong in Portugal and Spain, both countries have Socialist leaders, Spaniards resent U.S. support for Franco in the 1950s, and so on.

In fact, the Spanish and Portuguese are vividly conscious of their historical, cultural and religious ties to a Hispanic America whose cities were splendid and prosperous when Boston, New Amsterdam and Richmond were shabby settlements. They look upon the United States in Central America as did the Salvadoran bishop who remarked a few years ago that, in El Salvador's struggle, the United States "supplies the arms and the Salvadorans supply the bodies."

We Americans think we are supplying solutions. We have thought this for a century. Where are they? Solutions for El Salvador and Central America can come only from the Salvadorans, and the people around them who share their fate. The United States, whether it acts from ill will, good will or ignorance, only obstructs solutions.

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East-Bloc Change and Asian Prospects

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — When the political earth moves in Europe, the shockwaves can be felt around the globe. As Europeans speculate about new balances of power, East Asians are beginning to appreciate what this will mean for them.

The most obvious implication will be far greater American attention to European affairs, and less time for Asia. The Bush administration's outlook appears to be more Atlantic than Pacific. It is not just that Western Europe's plans to create the largest market economy in the world may now be accelerated, but that the market thus created could now extend into Central and Eastern Europe.

This will draw more U.S. investment to Europe. Despite fine words about Asia-Pacific economic cooperation at a recent conference in Canberra, the Pacific may be seen increasingly by Washington as a source of troubling trade disputes. The U.S. trade balance with Europe is already improving much faster than the U.S. balance with East Asia.

The repression in China and the continuing arguments with Manila over the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines will sour some Americans on Asia, as will the anti-American protests in South Korea. China will be seen increasingly in the West as the "heavy" of the Communist world, while some East European countries will be viewed more benignly as representing the acceptable face of a rival ideology.

As détente allows Washington to make major troop withdrawals from Western Europe, U.S. concerns about burden-sharing among the NATO allies will be eased. It will become clear that the United States is in Europe to support its vital economic and political interests.

Moscow will also pay more attention to Europe. With fundamental questions being asked about the Kremlin's ability to retain the friendship of its "closest allies," Mikhail Gorbachev will have less time for North Koreans, Mongolians and Vietnamese, all of whom want handouts but attract little investment from the capitalist world.

Now that Mr. Gorbachev has achieved a degree of détente with China — the central aim of his Asia agenda — how much time will he spend on more peripheral issues? Will he be anxious to visit Japan to be berated about the disputed northern islands when he can go to Bonn and London and receive praise as a peacemaker? With Russians so sensitive about changes to frontiers in Europe, territorial concessions to Japan seem far less likely now.

Countries in East Asia may also change their policies. Japan, South Korea and perhaps Taiwan will be looking closely at investment and business opportunities in Europe. A truly liberalized and modernized East Germany, or even Hungary, could provide a platform for an export drive into an emerging market economy in Eastern Europe. Relatively low wages and heavy investment from EC nations may make Eastern Europe a new frontier for Asian investment.

Tokyo, in particular, will find that its money is much appreciated in Eastern Europe. Japan and the newly industrialized countries of East Asia will find East Europeans less concerned than some Southeast Asians are about competition for local industries from foreign investment. The East Europeans will welcome East Asian technology.

Communist governments in East Asia — notably those of China, North Korea and Vietnam — are deeply disturbed by what they see in Eastern Europe. Poland recently joined Hungary in establishing full diplomatic relations with South Korea. Most other East European states will soon follow. Taiwan is also aware of the political gains to be made by improving relations with reformist countries in Eastern Europe.

All these changes do not mean that East Asia will be ignored by the United States or Europe. Indeed, the economic success of a wider Europe will depend to a significant degree on close ties with the economically dynamic nations of Asia. But Europe will be taken more seriously, especially by those in Asia who not long ago were speaking of "Eurosclerosis."

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and editor of The Pacific Review. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Latin America Still Awaits The New Peace

IF the Cold War is truly ending, one region has remained relatively unaffected — Latin America. But just as Mikhail Gorbachev has begun to alter American views and policies toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for the better, so will he positively reshape U.S. attitudes toward the more leftward voices south of the Rio Grande. In turn, leftist attitudes toward Washington will improve. The superpower's new relationship is thus redefining the constraints on change in Latin America.

If U.S.-Soviet détente grows stronger, the traditional motives and pretexts used by the United States to oppose nationalistic reform or revolution in Latin America must erode. The United States may continue to oppose certain kinds of social change. But it will no longer be able to do so credibly by invoking the Soviet threat. (One reason the Bush administration has been helpless in influencing events in Panama is its inability to exploit Old Faithful — the communist menace.)

Too often, reform experiments in Latin America either have floundered or been discarded because of actual U.S. opposition or fear of it. It may be too optimistic to expect that American hostility, real or imagined, to Latin American reform movements will cease as a result of the end of the Cold War. But it will inevitably be tempered by the fading of its anti-Soviet rationale.

For Latin America, the end of the Cold War can mean one superpower's acceptance of another's sphere of influence, or it can bring a true loosening of each superpower's sphere of influence. The United States, the Soviet Union and Latin America must ensure that the latter will be the reward for the end of the Cold War.

— Jorge G. Castaneda, a professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, in the Los Angeles Times.

We Can Help the Suffering Kurds

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At a time when we feel special compassion for the homeless, let us consider a whole people without a home — the 17 million Kurdish people, a nation without a country.

Nowhere in the world can you find a distinct ethnic group, its language and culture over 1,000 years old, so systematically persecuted by Persian, Arab and Turkish regimes.

To be a Kurd today is to be the object of genocide. A world delirious with the outbreak of freedom in Eastern Europe is oblivious to the obliteration of a valiant people in the Middle East. Iran sent a team of assassins to Vienna to wipe out three Kurdish leaders who dared to organize a protest conference.

Turkey stamps out Kurdish culture among what it calls "mountain Turks" and does little for starving refugees from Iraq. The dictator of Iraq, Saddam Hussein, is the most zealous of all in punishing villagers who dared to live in oil-rich areas. He bulldozed their houses, literally wiped their cities off the map, deported thousands to deserts and declared the cleared areas "free-fire zones" where any Kurd is a target.

The Kurds were the victims of a massive poison-gas assault, the only in our time to target civilians. Thousands of men, women and children fell in the Iraqi mustard-gas massacre in Halabja.

How has the U.S. government responded? The Export-Import Bank has provided a $200 million line of credit to Iraq; the Agriculture Department has provided $1 billion in commodity credits to Saddam Hussein's regime; the State Department, eager to woo Iraq, turns a blind eye to the suffering of the people being told to assimilate or die. The UN bureaucracy refuses even to investigate the atrocities. Kurdistan, you see, is not a member; it is only an area whose people have been promised autonomy since Woodrow Wilson issued the Fourteen Points.

A few voices have spoken out.

In Paris, Danielle Mitterrand lent her prestige last month to a meeting called to protest the inhumane international silence. In Washington, Senator Daniel Inouye won an amendment last week to Export-Import Bank regulations stopping loans to terrorist nations unless the president requests a waiver "in the national interest" — which Mr. Bush would then have to justify.

But where are all the people who believe so fervently in the right of self-determination?

The ignored Kurds would leap at the chance for autonomy and cultural identity long spurned as insufficient by Palestinian spokesmen.

Can you imagine the international uproar if Israel were accused of inflicting 1 percent of the atrocities on Arabs that Iraq has inflicted on Kurds? Such selective outrage on America's part is hypocrisy: Palestinians and Kurds alike are entitled to self-rule and respect for their culture on the way to settlement of sovereignty issues.

Here's what Mr. Bush should do:

1. Say a word in behalf of the Kurdish people's right to live in their villages and speak their own language, even if this upsets some of their many oppressors.

2. Direct America's UN delegate to sponsor and campaign for a Human Rights Commission investigation of population relocation crimes.

3. Suspend all Agriculture Department Commodity Credit guarantees to Iraq, and not on human rights grounds alone: Something fishy may be going on with U.S. credit guarantees to Iraq at the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. Incredibly, despite a worldwide investigation under way, the Agriculture Department only last week issued $500 million in new export credits to Iraq.

4. Designate 5 percent of U.S. refugee slots to Kurds, who — better than most Polish or Hungarian dissidents, or Soviet Jews — can now claim "a well-founded fear of persecution."

Around the time Americans give thanks for their freedom, the least they can do is to give hope to the homeless nation.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Blame the Doctor

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* Miss Cobbe, the famous social philosopher, is convinced that most of our destructive diseases are propagated by doctors. She paints an alarming picture of the modern doctor, visiting, say, six patients with six different infectious diseases, and leaving them with his clothes and hair swarming with bacilli, which he later distributes among unsuspecting persons. Perhaps if doctors were required by law to wear no hair, and not the slightest trace of clothing, the danger in question might be averted. Still, it is doubtful if the doctors would consent to go unclothed in cold climates. It is however a well established fact that bacilli dislike doctors as much as doctors dislike them. The average bacillus can perceive the scent of a doctor's drugs the moment the latter enters the room, aand rather than take up a temporary loading in the doctor's pocket or hair the self respecting bacillus would prefer to starve.

1914: Russia Hits Cracow

PETROGRAD — The Russians have begun the bombardment of Cracow. The Germans are making their desperate thrust at Warsaw from two directions. In addition to their advance between the Vistula and the Warta, another force is striving to force its way to Warsaw from the south. The fighting line is between Kielce and Radom, but here the enemy was defeated. This is not disquieting news, for the ultimate defeat of the second invasion of Poland is inevitable.

1939: Sterilization Plan

TOKIO — A bill providing for compulsory sterilization of all Japanese suffering from serious hereditary diseases will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. This measure, to be put forward by the Welfare Ministry, would make operations compulsory only in extreme cases, but would open the way for voluntary sterilization of those less seriously affected.

OPINION

The Twelve, for a Change, Are Pulling Together

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The impromptu dinner summit meeting of European Community leaders here last weekend can turn out to be a watershed: Western Europe at last pulling together to help Eastern Europe into the future.

An extraordinary moment has arrived and it is about assuring the triumph of democracy. In principle at least, the Twelve accepted joint responsibility instead of waiting for somebody (America, West Germany) to do something.

The Belgian prime minister, Wilfried Martens, said afterward, "For the first time, we were sitting around the table discussing a political issue like a cabinet at European level." It can set the course for the rest of the century and beyond.

When Secretary of State George Marshall made his Harvard speech in 1947 proposing U.S. aid for the reconstruction of Europe, there was no clear plan either, only words.

But they were seized upon, hammered into specific projects, turned into actions that changed world history. And it is the fruits of that success that now bring the East to set a new direction.

In that sense, the EC is on the brink of a new Marshall Plan. That is fitting, for Europe should take the lead.

The United States must be involved, of course. Now President Bush has something practical to offer President Gorbachev when they talk of the need for stability during the tremendous task of transforming Eastern Europe.

It is to support and encourage the European initiative.

Horst Teltschik, Bonn's national security adviser, was in Washington last month urging the appointment of a small group of distinguished Americans to work with Europeans on a program.

It was such a group that developed the Marshall Plan. But Washington was not ready to think ahead. The idea should be taken up, now. Even for short-term survival help to work effectively, it is urgent to devise a medium-term, concrete plan so that people can see the purpose of the sacrifices, or rather investments, that have to be made.

The West has won the Cold War, but as Jean Monnet said after World War II, the question now is how to win the peace. Unfortunately, there is no Jean Monnet on the scene, but his ideas stressing institutions and coordination provide guiding principles. He insisted on turning words into deeds.

The first step should be for the European Community, at its formal summit meeting in Strasbourg on Dec. 8 and 9, to ask the EC Commission to work out specific proposals for the Development Bank for Eastern Europe, stabilization funds, investment incentives and cooperation among prospective Eastern partners. They will need to consult all concerned, including the United States and the Soviets.

Max Kohnstamm, a Dutchman who worked closely with Mr. Monnet, points out that this has nothing to do with the Communist notion of command planning. "For Monnet, a plan meant getting the right people around a table to look at details and work out the moves. No great enterprise can live without a view of where it's going."

The community should also set a date for negotiating decisions on economic and monetary union, to strengthen its cohesion and its capacity to deal with the changing East.

The choice, as Mr. Kohnstamm put it, is either a "reinforced community or German hegemony, and that wouldn't be good for the Germans, for Europe, for the world."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher cannot see that. She calls it "undemocratic" to pool national authority in this way.

Probably the only person who could enlighten the British prime minister on the importance of choosing the right turn at this critical crossroads is President Bush. He would be doing a service to America's as well as Europe's future.

Mrs. Thatcher's stubborn opposition to further integration is provoking increasing impatience among her partners. They are beginning to say the only way to get Britain in, which the Common Market wanted from the start, is to go ahead without Britain.

Then it will try to catch up. In any case, it is possible to organize the new structures needed for Europe without Britain, if it insists on lagging behind. It is not possible without Germany.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl seems to be wavering, torn between the insights of his strategists and the technical reservations of his finance minister and the head of West Germany's central bank.

He repeated in Paris that West Germany is determined to remain anchored in the community and not let itself be tugged eastward. The stronger the community, the better the anchorage.

The last words of Jean Monnet's autobiography are brilliantly topical.

He wrote: "The sovereign nations of the past can no longer solve the problems of the present; they cannot ensure their own progress or control their own future. And the community itself is only a stage on the way to the organized world of tomorrow."

The New York Times.

'Good luck, Lech. Ask him about investment in his own folks, while you're at it.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

As Sihanouk Sees It

In response to the opinion column "Act Now to Stop Another Cambodian Catastrophe" (Nov. 14):

Vietnam knows that no durable peace is possible in Cambodia if the Khmer Rouge are excluded from a political settlement. No one likes them. But they are a real political and military factor. The powerful Vietnamese military machine failed to eliminate the Khmer Rouge despite nearly 11 years of war. Can anyone do better? Will the American media advocate that the United States send troops to Cambodia to help Hun Sen fight the Khmer Rouge? Not at all.

Hanoi, no longer assured of Soviet support and forced to announce a withdrawal from Cambodia, has gambled that the world will accept Hanoi's continued control over Cambodia if convinced that the only alternative to Hanoi's client, Hun Sen, is Khmer Rouge dominance.

Prince Sihanouk and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have succeeded in persuading China to get the Khmer Rouge to agree to participate in free and fair elections under United Nations supervision. If the Khmer Rouge lose the elections, China knows that it must stop supporting them, or incur the opprobrium of more than 120 United Nations members who have voted for the ASEAN resolution on Cambodia. ASEAN has called for a Cambodian government that is sovereign, independent, neutral and nonaligned under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Countries that support the ASEAN resolution do not buy the calumny that this is support for the Khmer Rouge. They support it because they know that the issue is self-determination and that the Cambodian people deserve a better choice than just Pol Pot or Hun Sen.

SISOWATH SIRIRATH,
Representative of
Prince Norodom Sihanouk
to the United Nations.
New York.

On Reporting From Israel

Regarding "The Reports of Brutality Don't Exaggerate" (Opinion, Oct. 26):

As a media-relations professional who works with the foreign press and sees the stories foreign journalists file from Jerusalem, I wish to express my surprise at Hal Wyner's assertion that "even the most uncompromising journalists make an effort to tone down their articles" and that "most stories on the *intifada* that appear in the Western media are characterized not by exaggeration but by understatement."

Essentially Mr. Wyner, an American correspondent in Israel, is accusing his colleagues of not doing their jobs.

His conclusions have little to do with the current character of most foreign press accounts that emanate from Jerusalem. A cursory glance at the 125 print and electronic news stories filed from Israel during July, August and September by American, British and Canadian correspondents reveals that 68 of these reports are highly critical of Israeli government human rights policies.

Far from being timid, the foreign press in Israel performs a role of "watchdog" on the only democracy in the Middle East.

DAVID BEDEIN.
Jerusalem.

All of Them Democrats

Regarding the news analysis "Black Candidates Use the Soft Touch" (Nov. 9) by R. W. Apple Jr.:

The importance of the victories of Douglas Wilder in Virginia, David Dinkins in New York, Norman Rice in Seattle, Michael White in Cleveland, John Daniels in New Haven and Chester Jenkins in Durham is not simply that they are black, although their victories dramatically show the progress that has been made in the unfinished work of eliminating race discrimination and racial hatred.

Rather, the importance of their victories is the fact that they are all Democrats. They, together with Kathy Whitmore in Houston, Sophie Masloff in Pittsburgh, Xavier Suarez in Miami and James Florio in New Jersey, demonstrate the party's position of leadership on all levels of government all across the nation. The election results show that Americans are turning away from the false promises that the Republican Party has proffered for most of the last decade.

JOSEPH J. SMALLHOOVER,
Chairman,
Democrats Abroad.
Paris.

More Than Car Chases

Armand Gudjonson *(Letters, Oct. 10)* asserts that "the Yanks want to hog" the European television market and that most U.S. programs are "mindless stories about people chasing each other around in cars."

Americans have tried to monopolize the market, but why? A demand for American television exists. A large portion of American television series *are* based upon meaningless car chases; a large portion of American television, however, also involves entertaining but realistic story lines.

Indeed, the American public has grown tired of the ever-increasing numbers of trashy programs. Foreign countries are free to choose which programs they wish to air. European television, for that matter, has never been regarded as highly sophisticated. Scripts and dialogue written by Europeans are as similar and monotonous, in their own right, as Mr. Gudjonson perceives American television to be.

SHELBY R. MIMS.
Hong Kong.

Amidst the Muttering, Freedom Abides

By Dale Russakoff

WASHINGTON — After the Berlin Wall came tumbling down in an awesome display of mankind's yearning for freedom, it seemed fitting to check in on Washington's premier symbol of democracy.

cc10p9This title belongs not to the White House, not to the Capitol. It goes to Lafayette Square, that graceful patch of green across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House that for over a century has drawn the disaffected, the dispossessed and the obsessed, among others.

The bankers, business people and bureaucrats who eat lunch there on sunny days appear assiduously oblivious to the oddballs sharing the park with them. But every now and then, someone tries to take in the bigger picture.

Bruce Laingen, the former chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran who spent 444 days as a hostage, was sitting on a park bench on a recent day, as he does about once a week, eating his sandwich and reading his newspaper. He said he is moved by the proximity of powerful institutions, protesters who challenge them, organizations that try to influence them, and the sense of history.

"It's the freedom the park symbolizes," he said. "I don't think anyone can fully appreciate freedom unless he's been denied it."

This is likely what Thomas Jefferson had in mind when in 1801 he declared the White House grounds too ostentatious and had the portion now known as Lafayette Square set apart "for the use of the people." Since then, it has been the people's forum, used in myriad ways, to influence what goes on across the street. The White House even used it recently — to stage a "crack" buy to dramatize the president's war on drugs.

Bernard Baruch met with White House officials on one of its benches, now marked with a bronze plaque as the "Bench of Inspiration." The 1960s and 1980s brought tent cities to protest poverty and homelessness. The General Union of Palestine Students was demonstrating there a few days ago.

The Close-Up Foundation, which brings high school students to Washington to see their government at work, shepherds them to the square to meet protesters.

"We like to use it as a spot to talk about different forms of influencing government," said Jeffrey Gordon, a Close-Up leader. "From here we'll go up 16th Street to 'Lobbying Row.' It's a way of showing what works and what doesn't."

On this day, the students drifted to a man who calls himself "Song," a former portrait artist who has spent the last two years outside the White House between two plywood signs saying, "We need a clean-up. Not a build-up."

"Hey, what are you protesting?" a jaunty teenage boy asked.

"Hey, what should I be protesting?" responded Song, in his Zen-like way.

Song said he is certain that President Bush sees him. "He has to, if he ever looks out the front of his house," he said. "Two in the morning, I'm here. Six in the morning, I'm here. I'm like a conscience — always there."

As anyone who strolls Pennsylvania Avenue knows, the sidewalk across from the White House is blanketed with men and women engaged in 24-hour protests, their signs aimed straight at the president.

William Thomas has been there for eight and a half years. Stroking his tangled beard, staring piercingly over his half-glasses, he engages passersby in talk about nuclear disarmament, mostly, but only because he says he doesn't have time to go into everything that disturbs him.

"I think racism, homelessness, poverty and nuclear weapons are an affront to God," he said. "But I may be wrong. Maybe God does want nuclear weapons. That should be determined."

The Reagan administration made such vigils impossible for all but the most driven. It banned camping in the park and forbade protesters to wander more than 3 feet (about 1 meter) from their signs, even to go to the bathroom.

Concepción Picciotto has been there, undeterred, since 1981, witnessing for peace and justice. She wears a helmet, covered by a wig and scarf; she says she has been beaten.

She hands out pacifist literature and small stones decorated with doves and the word "peace" in several languages. The other day, a man walked past her papers and yelled out, "Don't let any of that trash get loose."

"Why don't you wake up?" she said.

"Mussolini would never permit that," the man retorted.

"He means he would never permit freedom," she muttered.

The Washington Post.

MEANWHILE

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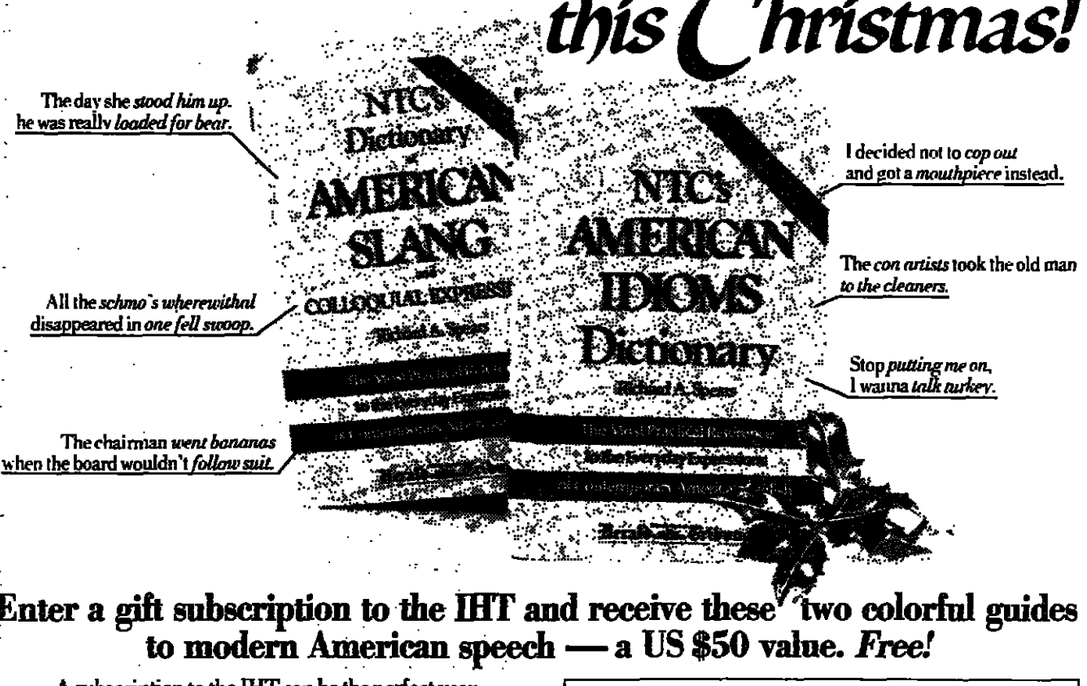

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A

Character

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ASIAN TOPICS

Days Are Numbered For Hong Kong Slum

Hong Kong's teeming Walled City slum in Kowloon will be half-empty by the end of the year, authorities say, and they expect that all 40,000 residents will have been relocated by late next year. The site, just north of Kai Tak International Airport, will be turned into a park by 1992, in accordance with a 1987 agreement with China.

The labyrinthine enclave has been a refuge for fugitives, prostitutes, drug dealers, smugglers and illegal immigrants. The wall that gave the area its name was a solid granite fortification, 25 feet (7.6 meters) high and 6 to 12 feet wide, built 600 years ago for protection from pirate raids. It was torn down by occupying Japanese forces during World War II to build the nearby airport.

Taiwan Is Retiring Aging Lawmakers

Taiwan's dominant Kuomintang plans to retire 34 aging members of parliament who could be a liability in the December elections, according to the China Times Express.

The lawmakers were elected 40 years ago on the mainland. When the Chinese nationalists fled to Taiwan, members of parliament were given unlimited terms until such time as new elections could be held on the mainland.

Twenty-nine of the party's remaining 163 mainland-elected lawmakers have retired since February.

Around Asia

Latin America, which once depended almost entirely on the United States and Europe for trade and investment, is looking increasingly to the industrial powers of the Pacific for its commercial development, Reuters reports from Santiago. Worried about protectionism in the traditional markets of North America and Europe, the two regions have a common interest in boosting trade. Commerce across the Pacific accounts for some 5 percent of Latin America's total trade, but it is rising.

One year ago former President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea apologized for widespread abuses and went into penitential internal exile. Speaking Thursday to 5,000 monks and lay believers at his retreat, a Buddhist mountain temple, the retired general said that since spring, when he ended 100 days of prayer for victims of human-rights abuses during his rule, he had found "peace of mind." He added: "It is true that I made some mistakes, because I am human. But it is also quite difficult to do nothing but bad things over seven and a half years."

Reuters

Chun Doo Hwan, former South Korean president, greeting Buddhist pilgrims Thursday as he marked a year of penitential exile.

Japanese white-collar workers took an average of six vacation days this year, according to a study by the largest labor union, Rengo. Thirty-six percent of those asked said they were dissatisfied with the vacation, which is short by Western standards. But 28.4 percent professed satisfaction and 35.6 percent gave no opinion. Japanese office workers are entitled to an average of 9 paid vacation days per year, compared with 19 in the United States, 23 in Britain, 26 in France and 29 in West Germany.

Arthur Higbee

Bhutto Alleges a Plot by Foes

Enemies Wanted to Arrest Her for Treason, She Says

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has alleged that Pakistan's political opposition planned to arrest her, her husband and about 100 leaders of her governing party on charges of treason and corruption if her adversaries had won a no-confidence motion earlier this month.

Miss Bhutto said that despite assertions by opposition leaders that they intended to work within the country's year-old democratic system, the leaders planned the arrests in part because "they knew they couldn't fight an election with me free, or with the Pakistan People's Party intact."

Miss Bhutto, in an interview Wednesday, also said that opposition leaders, some of whom were associated with the 11-year martial rule of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, intended to dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the provincial government in Sind if the vote had gone their way.

Miss Bhutto said the information about the opposition's plans had been gathered by her administration, but she did not present evidence of the charge.

"This is an irresponsible, wild and baseless charge," said Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, leader of Pakistan's combined opposition parties. "We had no intention of arresting any member of her family, never mind herself. We do not believe in vindictiveness."

The charges leveled by Miss Bhutto are the most serious she has yet made against her political opponents. The accusations indicate that she has not called a truce in her year-old political battle with Mian Nawaz Sharif, a former Zia associate who has emerged as the opposition's most combative and influential leader. Mr. Sharif is the chief minister, the equivalent of governor, of Pakistan's largest province, the Punjab.

The no-confidence motion against Miss Bhutto, the first major political test of her government since its election last December, was narrowly defeated three weeks ago. Opposition leaders submitted the motion after charging Miss Bhutto's administration with corruption, inefficiency and weakness in foreign policy. The opposition has vowed to try again.

Miss Bhutto acknowledged that her government had made "some mistakes" during its first year in power, and she vowed to improve cooperation with moderate opposition leaders. But she was adamant that her main opponents intended to undermine the country's fledgling democracy by "every means, fair and foul." She said their goal was to "pave the way to military rule."

"It was not a move toward democracy," Miss Bhutto said of the no-confidence motion and the opposition's alleged plans for arrests. "It was really a return to vindictiveness, persecution, to dismissal of governments. Really, what they had planned was quite dangerous."

Miss Bhutto said that according to information gathered by her government, the opposition planned to arrest about 40 legislators from her party, including herself, "on grounds of collaboration with India, on grounds of corruption," as well as about 60 other party leaders.

Critics of Miss Bhutto's administration inside and outside of Pakistan charged that the prime minister had surrounded herself with incompetent advisers, acted indecisively and tolerated corruption. She denies those accusations.

Supporters of Miss Bhutto say that her government has been hampered by the president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who wields wide powers under a constitution written by General Zia. They say Miss Bhutto also has faced resistance from the military and intelligence bureaucracy, sections of which sought to prevent Miss Bhutto from coming to power during General Zia's rule. National elections were held after General Zia died in a plane crash in August 1988.

Arafat Says He Is Willing To Negotiate With Israel

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has sent a message to President George Bush expressing a willingness to negotiate peace with Israel, according to administration officials.

They refused to divulge the contents, but Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the "situation is not measurably altered" in the Middle East as a result of the Arafat message.

The message, transmitted from PLO headquarters in Tunis through the U.S. Embassy there, was described as vague and very general.

"The president has received an oral message from Arafat delivered through the established diplomatic channels in Tunis, which is to say our ambassador in Tunis," Mr. Fitzwater said. "There are no plans at this time for the president to respond."

Hassan Abdel Rahman, director of the Palestine Affairs Center in Washington, who serves as a spokesman for the PLO, said: "Chairman Arafat's message was positive, warm and constructive. It expresses a commitment to engage in the peace process. It deals with the commitment of the PLO to a peaceful solution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict."

The message came at a delicate time, after months of efforts by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to organize peace talks between Israeli officials and a delegation of Palestinians.

An administration official said the message was an example of "grandstanding" by Mr. Arafat, a dramatic gesture that attracts attention just as the United States is insisting that the PLO can have no public role in arranging Israeli-Palestinian talks.

Israel refuses to deal with the PLO, and the Bush administration says it will not try to force it to do so. Administration officials said Israeli-Palestinian talks could be held only if the PLO agreed to stay in the background.

But the group envisions a more prominent role for itself.

"The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," Mr. Rahman said. "In that capacity, it has the right to select any delegation that will engage the Israelis in a dialogue."

Dublin to Invite North for Talks

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey on Thursday urged the Irish to embrace the climate of change in Europe and break down the barriers dividing their island.

"I personally feel a wish to reach out to all the people of Northern Ireland at this time and say to them: 'We, too, can break molds and tear down barriers,'" Mr. Haughey said.

He urged political leaders of British-ruled Northern Ireland to join the Irish Republic and discuss "troubles and differences and find a new way to live together on this island in peace and mutual self respect."

Agence France-Presse

Rajmohan Gandhi, who is opposing Prime Minister Gandhi in his home district of Amethi, pointing to party colleagues who he says were injured in clashes during the polling. He is demanding a new poll.

New Rounds Ordered in India Vote Amid Fights and Charges of Fraud

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The Election Commission ordered Thursday that voting be held again in more than 600 polling stations across India amid charges of assaults, intimidation and fraud in national parliamentary elections.

At least 40 persons were killed in violence during balloting on Wednesday, the first of three days of voting. The Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the opposition National Front accused each other of rigging votes and instigating the fighting.

The election commissioner, R.V.S. Peri Sastri, said that complaints of fraud and violence had been received "from almost all" of the 221 constituencies that went to the polls Wednesday.

He said that a new round of voting had been ordered in 636 of the estimated 150,000 polling booths, and that inquiries into allegations in other areas were continuing. These, he said, included the Amethi constituency in Uttar Pradesh state, where Mr. Gandhi is seeking re-election.

"We will withhold the result from Amethi until the inquiry is completed," he said.

The National Front, a loose coalition of opposition parties, has accused Congress of widespread vote fraud and attempted murder in Amethi. It demanded a repoll.

L.C. Jain, the campaign manager of the opposition candidate in the constituency, Rajmohan Gandhi, said at a news conference that Congress Party "goons, hoodlums and gangsters took over polling booths" and stuffed ballot boxes.

Rajmohan Gandhi, who is not related to the prime minister, was not present because he was at the bedside of Sanjay Singh, a local opposition leader who was shot and seriously wounded, according to Mr. Jain, by Congress gunmen.

Mr. Singh was in critical condition in a hospital in Lucknow, the state capital.

Mr. Gandhi, who has ruled since 1984, faces the most cohesive election challenge ever mounted by opposition parties. In face of the rare opposition unity, his Congress Party is in serious trouble and might lose, according to opinion polls.

■ Cultural Adviser Resigns

Sanjoy Hazarika of The New York Times reported from New Delhi:

Prime Minister Gandhi has received another setback with the resignation of his cultural adviser, Pupul Jayakar, who also is one of the oldest friends of his family.

Mrs. Jayakar, 74, who held the rank of a cabinet minister, is one of the country's most prominent cultural figures and has led a controversial but dignified campaign abroad to push India's cultural heritage.

She did not elaborate on her decision to quit except to say Wednesday that she had "been thinking about it for a long time."

But it appeared significant that she joined a group of editors, human rights activists and lawyers who called on President Ramaswamy Venkatarama to protest alleged violence and vote-rigging by the prime minister's supporters in his home constituency during balloting there Wednesday.

"I have been horrified at the violence all over the country," Mrs. Jayakar said, "at what has happened at Amethi. These are dangerous trends and we have to stand up and make our voices heard."

Mrs. Jayakar has often been described as the czarina of Indian culture, wielding a power and influence that few cultural figures have, alienating other bureaucrats and officials in arts and crafts and promoting her own supporters.

But even her critics acknowledge her role in strengthening the traditional crafts and dances of India and as the spokeswoman for promoting the riches of India's past and present.

Mr. Gandhi appointed Mrs. Jayakar as his cultural adviser in 1986.

ANNOUNCING

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Israel Says Syria Could Have a Stabilizing Role

Reuters

JERUSALEM — A government official said Thursday that Israel had no objection to Syrian efforts to stabilize Lebanon and he voiced regret at the assassination of the Syrian-backed president, René Moawad.

Yossi Olmert, director of the Government Press Office, said, "We have no problem with the Syrians managing to stabilize Lebanon if it is done on a legitimate basis acceptable to the Lebanese, and provided we are not required to pay the price."

"We care only about our security interests in southern Lebanon," he said.

Mr. Moawad, Lebanon's president for 17 days, was killed Wednesday when his car was blown apart by a remote-controlled bomb in West Beirut.

Mr. Olmert emphasized that Israel was not backing the Christian army leader, General Michel Aoun, who refused to accept Mr. Moawad's election and has fought to drive Syria out of Lebanon.

"We have no cooperation with Aoun and no interest in supporting his struggle," Mr. Olmert said. "We do not want to give any Christian faction in Lebanon the idea that they can make their plans and count on Israeli help. As far as we are concerned, Aoun is just another Lebanese warlord."

Mr. Olmert contradicted assertions that Israel would welcome a setback for Syria in Mr. Moawad's assassination. He said Israel was sincerely unhappy about the death.

"We did not raise any objection to the election of Moawad," he said. "On the contrary, our interest is firmly to have stability in Lebanon."

Greece-Turkey Dispute Blocks NATO Arms Pact

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A dispute between Turkey and Greece has blocked 16 Western nations from introducing a draft treaty that would sharply reduce conventional forces in Europe, according to U.S. and diplomatic sources.

The problem has angered top officials at the State Department and in other Western governments, the sources said.

Undersecretary of State Reginald Bartholomew has complained to Athens that negotiations with the Warsaw Pact will be needlessly delayed if the dispute continues to block introduction of the treaty, but Greece has refused to budge, the officials said.

Similar protests have been lodged by Britain and other key allies.

Several officials said the dispute illustrated that getting a consensus in the Western alliance on details of the troop and weapons reductions could be as difficult as striking a deal with the Warsaw Pact.

They said that a more cooperative approach was needed if both sides were to meet President George Bush's goal of completing an agreement by next autumn.

In order to meet this timetable, the chief U.S. negotiator, R. James Woolsey, warned at a Senate hearing last month, "We are going to have to work very fast within NATO." He was speaking before the dispute arose.

At issue is whether the treaty will incorporate the southern Turkish Mediterranean port of Mersin in the region covered by the negotiations, which supposedly includes all North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact territory stretching east from the Atlantic Ocean to a north-south line along the Soviet Ural mountains.

Greece has insisted that Mersin be subject to treaty requirements for disclosure of military forces and movements because it is a military point of embarkation for Cyprus, the object of many previous Turkish-Greek disputes.

Turkey responds that it should be exempt from these constraints because any forces there would be used to defend against aggressors in the Middle East, not Europe.

Greek sources maintain that Athens has softened its position enough to postpone resolution of the dispute until after the treaty is presented. They blame Turkey for the present impasse.

"Others would dispute that characterization," a senior U.S. official said.

Thai Flood Toll Put at 529

Agence France-Presse

BANGKOK — The death toll from flash floods caused by a typhoon earlier this month in southern Thailand rose to 529, and hundreds were still missing at sea and on land, officials said Thursday.

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Green Berets Took Aim but Didn't Shoot

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The 12 Green Berets tensed when they heard scraping metal in the concrete stairwell of their hotel here. It could be the sound of rebels planting bombs and preparing to attack.

Covering one another with their assault rifles Tuesday, about midway through a 28-hour standoff with Salvadoran guerrillas at the Hotel El Salvador, the American soldiers crept to the end of the hall and slowly climbed the stairwell, their weapons ready.

"The rebels were eating, having breakfast, enjoying some sardines," one Green Beret said Wednesday as the crisis came to an end. "They smiled at us and we smiled at them, and then we left."

In its tension and almost comic relief, the incident was typical of the standoff between the 12 Americans, members of the Army Special Forces and part of a 55-man military team advising the Salvadoran government, and about 20 rebels who stormed the hotel, formerly the Sheraton, on Tuesday morning.

The crisis at one point threatened to lead to the intervention of U.S. troops in the decade-long civil war. It came to a peaceful end Wednesday morning when the Green Berets escaped using a clutch of journalists as a shield.

Some Salvadoran officials said the insurgents originally fled into the hotel to escape an army ambush. But the Green Berets and U.S. officials asserted that the rebels were trying to kidnap or kill João Clemente Baena Soares, the secretary-general of the Organization of American States, who was in El Salvador on a peace mission and was a hotel guest.

Two of Mr. Soares's Salvadoran bodyguards shot it out with the guerrillas in the lobby of the hotel and were killed, Salvadoran officials said.

> **'We wouldn't trouble them and they wouldn't trouble us.'**

The shooting woke several of the Green Berets, who were due to leave for the United States that morning. They built barricades using furniture from their rooms.

"The guerrillas told us to stop playing around and give up our weapons," a Green Beret said. "We told them, 'If you think we're playing, show your heads.' "

Shouting to each other through the barricades, the two groups eventually came to an understanding. "We wouldn't trouble them and they wouldn't trouble us," a Green Beret said. "We had plenty of chances to shoot it out."

Mr. Soares and other civilians were evacuated from the main part of the hotel in an armored convoy. The 17 civilians in the annex were escorted out during a truce shortly after 6 P.M. Tuesday. Most if not all of the rebels slipped out the back and down a ravine.

But the Green Berets decided to wait until full light Wednesday before emerging from their fortified floor. Finally, they packed their bags, stacked them in the hall and lined up to leave at 7 A.M.

Moments later, the rattle of heavy machine-gun fire crackled across the area and the evacuation was stopped.

"G on the fifth floor!" a Green Beret shouted, having spotted a guerrilla.

"Down, lay down!" another screamed.

"Do we have anyone in the stairwell?" the commander barked.

"Two went up," one of his men answered.

"Get them down, get them down!" the commander ordered.

"They're going to take out that sniper. Get them down."

The stairwell was cleared. "If you look Latino don't be anywhere you can be seen," the commander ordered his men. The Green Berets waited a few more minutes before once again preparing to move out.

"Make sure you got a gringo on either side of you, a white guy," the commander ordered the two Latin-looking Green Berets.

Then they scurried out of the annex.

News Show In Salvador Shuts After Censorship

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's most highly respected television news program announced Thursday that it was shutting down to protest heavy government censorship, as the government rejected leftist rebels' offers to open direct talks to end the war.

Mauricio Sandoval, secretary of information, called the offer "propagandistic manipulation."

"The government can't take it seriously," he said.

The rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front proposed the truce Wednesday night for the first time since Nov. 11, when it began an offensive against the government. The fighting has resulted in more than 1,200 deaths.

Meanwhile, the legislature debated a series of changes to the penal code that would grant the government broad powers to limit freedom of assembly and protest and to restrict the media.

Because the rightist governing party — the Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as ARENA — has a majority in the unicameral legislature, the measure is expected to pass.

It will also extend the state of siege, imposed Nov. 13, and will facilitate crackdowns on those who advocate the cutoff of foreign economic and military aid.

"This is not an anti-terrorism law," said Ricardo Alvarenga, the president of the legislature and an ARENA party deputy. "These are laws that will put this country in order."

President Alfredo Cristiani said Wednesday that he had ordered the military not to search church offices, humanitarian organizations or news operations without specific authorization from the military high command.

But despite these assurances, security forces have raided such offices.

In addition, many leaders from centrist and leftist political parties, including the Christian Democrats, say they fear for their personal safety.

"When the pillars of democracy such as freedom of expression and the right to an opinion begin to weaken, it is a sign the system is weakening," said a moderate legislator, adding that he was leaving the country at least temporarily.

The Al Dia news program had become a symbol of the new freedoms that the United States and the government had proudly pointed to as proof that democracy was taking root in El Salvador.

"We have closed," said Narciso Castillo, the director of Al Dia. "That is definite. It is an ethical problem. They were asking us to do things we could not do.

He added: "There are some forces in the country who are trying to take advantage of the current situation to impose a dictatorship."

POLICY: *Salvador Fight Reopens U.S. Can of Worms*

(Continued from Page 1)

en knows who, but they are out of step with the changes that are taking place in the world."

Immediately after taking office, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d moved to prevent the administration's entanglement in contentious issues inherited from the Reagan government, particularly American policy toward Nicaragua and El Salvador.

For the first 10 months of the Bush administration, Mr. Baker's approach seemed to be paying off: The Nicaragua issue was defused and postponed by a bipartisan accord with Congress, and El Salvador, after elections in March, seemed a secondary issue.

But now, at a time when most senior policymakers are consumed by preparations for the summit meeting next month off Malta, El Salvador has come banging on the White House door.

"I think Bush thought that El Salvador was more or less on its way to resolution — not requiring any energy or attention," said Susan Kaufman Purcell, vice president for Latin American affairs at the Americas Society, a nonpartisan research organization.

"Now, I think they are really going to have rethink their strategy and put a lot of energy into pressuring the government in El Salvador to find out who is responsible for killing the priests, and, at the same time, keeping Congress from cutting off aid."

But administration officials do not seem to feel that the events of the last week require a radical reassessment of their approach.

"We will continue to seek the high ground of democracy, press the Salvadoran government to stay squeaky-clean on human rights, hold together a coalition of Republicans and moderate Democrats in the Congress and get the American people to recognize that the FMLN and the Sandinistas backing them are not a bunch of social democrats," a top administration policymaker said. The FMLN is the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Salvadoran rebel guerrilla force.

Many analysts, however, are not so sanguine. The latest fighting, they argue, raises some fundamental questions.

Probably the most important is the degree to which any real democracy has taken root in El Salvador, despite the U.S. investment of $4 billion since 1979.

The Bush administration adopted the approach that because the Cristiani government was democratically elected, it was unlikely to engage in policies that could deeply embarrass itself, not to mention Washington.

But events in the last week have some analysts wondering whether Mr. Cristiani actually governs.

It is not only the administration, but also Congress, that has been put in a difficult situation as a result of the latest violence in El Salvador.

During the early years of the Reagan administration, Congress eluded a pitfall by conditioning aid to El Salvador on White House certification that the government there was improving its human-rights record.

The administration would provide the letter, many in Congress would denounce it as inaccurate and the aid flow would continue.

That political balancing act is going to be increasingly difficult to maintain if the fighting in El Salvador continues.

The vote Monday in the House, in which a slim majority of 215 to 194 voted not to take up the question of restricting aid to El Salvador, demonstrated how frail is the congressional pedestal on which the administration's policy rests.

GERMANS: *Honecker Inquiry*

(Continued from Page 1)

tors have to be considered and it takes time."

For now, Mr. Meyer said, the government would begin new customs procedures at border crossing points starting Friday, bolstering its forces and facilities to conduct more checks on people crossing. In addition, he said, foreigners would be restricted from buying about 50 items from East German stores, ranging from sausages and geese to lingerie.

Mr. Meyer also said that foreigners traveling across East Germany would be banned from leaving main highways. This measure, like the overall package, appeared directed primarily at Poles, who have been pouring into East Germany in recent weeks to buy subsidized goods that they then sell in street markets in West Berlin.

It was not clear from Mr. Meyer's remarks to what extent authorities would seek to prevent East Germans, as opposed to Poles and other foreigners, from trading in currency and goods. More than 11 million East Germans of a population of 16.5 million have obtained exit visas in the last two weeks. Some have already begun to appear in West Berlin's "Polish market," a large muddy field where traders come to peddle discounted goods.

New Forum, the country's largest opposition organization, on Thursday appealed to East Germans not to "take part in the selling-out of our country" in the West. "Take no black-market work," it urged those crossing the border. "Sell no artwork or subsidized goods, change no marks at the swindler's rate. The same mark will later buy us empty shelves."

Western diplomats expressed skepticism that such appeals to conscience would prevent the growth of the black market, which offers many East Germans the opportunity to make more in a day of trading or spot work in the West than in six months in a state job at home.

Rainer Klostermeier/The Associated Press

An East German customs officer checking cars at border point.

PROVINCE: *Walls Cracking*

(Continued from Page 1)

Alexander, over coffee and home-baked cakes in their apartment.

She said that the decision came over her before the recent changes, when she heard an interview with Bärbel Bohley, a leader in the New Forum movement, on West German television.

"People are talking to each other like they never did before," said Gisela Brand, a performer in Erfurt's political cabaret, The Arc.

"The vegetable woman says between two heads of cabbage, 'Did you hear that...?' "

"People are walking differently," said Matthias Buchner, a graphic artist and New Forum leader in Erfurt. "A heaviness has disappeared."

Soul-searching appears on all levels.

Bodo Witte, director of Erfurt's municipal theaters, was booed at the demonstration Sunday when he said he was a Communist.

"I never thought I'd be ashamed of it," he continued, to further derisive whistling. "A considerable part of my life has now been put into question." Catcalls marred the rest of his speech.

"It has become more difficult to live with our former cowardice in exchange for small comforts," said Frank Metzger of the Erfurt Theater.

Under the wide roof of New Forum, "working groups" have been formed, impelled by a sense of former neglect to look into human-rights abuses and demand redress or to try to improve such issues as unkindness to foreign workers.

Teenagers speak excitedly about how the "about-face" is affecting their lives.

Alexander Dehmel and his mother displayed in their living room the wide homemade poster stretched from two poles that he and his sister carry in demonstrations. It calls for free elections.

"They stopped teaching civics," he said, referring to what was going on in his school. He showed the textbook for the required course in beginners' Marxism-Leninism, which abounds in such partial headings as "How imperialism was re-established in West Germany."

"We discuss what is taking place instead," the boy said.

PRAGUE: *Power Struggle*

(Continued from Page 1)

vakia to spoil that meeting," said Mr. Skoda, who met with Mr. Jakes on Wednesday. "It will do everything to keep the situation calm here."

Mr. Skoda's party, which for 40 years has been a puppet of the Communists, declared itself Thursday to be "free and independent."

It appeared that Prime Minister Adamec was consolidating his position in preparation for the crucial Central Committee meeting. Last week, Mr. Adamec, a 63-year-old economist, said that "political change must come first" before long-overdue economic restructuring can begin.

There were also a number of signals in the state-controlled media that Mr. Jakes and his hard-line supporters might be on their way out. Mr. Jakes, 67, was the principal architect of the systematic purge that swept a half million people out of the Communist Party following the Warsaw Pact crushing of the "Prague Spring" liberalization drive in 1968.

On television Thursday evening, Miroslav Stepan, 45, one of the youngest members of the leadership, said that there soon "may be some concrete measures, including cadre changes." He used Communist jargon that refers to senior party leaders.

■ Havel Addresses Rally

Speaking to the crowds jamming Wenceslas Square in Prague, Vaclav Havel, the country's leading dissident, said, "We will never return to the old system of totalitarian rule," Reuters reported.

Mr. Havel called on the nation's military and police forces "to stand by the people for the first time."

At the same time, Alexander Dubcek, the ousted Communist Party leader who led the "Prague Spring" crusade for liberalization, addressed tens of thousands at an anti-government rally in the city of Bratislava, his hometown and the nation's second-largest city.

In an apparent reference to the events of 1968, Mr. Dubcek called for social renewal but warned the protesters against making extreme demands that could have "tragic consequences." His appearance was reported by CTK.

In Prague, meanwhile, the security police ordered top officials of state-controlled television not to broadcast any live transmissions of the rally in Wenceslas Square. Police were posted at the station's central news office, an employee said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

On Wednesday, state television showed film of a protest in Prague that drew 200,000, but the coverage was abruptly cut off after a worker interviewed on the square accused the government of "lying to us for 20 years."

South Africa Integrates City District

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government on Thursday proclaimed the immediate integration of the business district of the town of Boksburg in the province of Transvaal where the Conservatives last year reimposed whites-only signs and other trappings of the apartheid system of racial segregation.

The move comes a week after President Frederik W. de Klerk said that he planned to repeal the Separate Amenities Act. The act allows local officials to segregate public facilities according to race. Mr. de Klerk also had announced that beaches would be open to all races.

The downtown business districts in most cities and in many towns have dropped racial barriers in response to black spending power, and Mr. de Klerk's decision appears to have more psychological than practical impact.

But the decision seemed intended partly to inhibit other Conservative-controlled municipal councils from reimposing racial restrictions.

Boksburg, a town southeast of Johannesburg, has become a symbol of rightist attempts to turn back the clock to the heyday of apartheid. The Conservative Party, which captured many town councils in the October 1988 municipal elections, barred blacks from Boksburg's lake, park and other recreational facilities.

In retaliation, nonwhites mounted a consumer boycott that was lifted last weekend after Mr. de Klerk's promise to end the segregation of public facilities nationally. The government turned a blind eye to the boycott, which was illegal under the national state of emergency.

Some businesses in Boksburg went bankrupt while others suffered heavy losses. Investors also pulled out of development projects in Boksburg.

HOME: *Seeking Refuge at O'Hare*

(Continued from Page 1)

ity to forcibly evict those at the airport, because it is a public building.

He says the growing population at O'Hare is a result, in large part, of the inadequate number of shelter beds in the city.

While a city survey estimates there are from 25,000 to 35,000 homeless in Chicago, and homeless advocates say the population is in excess of 40,000, Chicago has shelter space for fewer than 2,500.

Mr. Marubio said an ongoing census by the Coalition for the Homeless indicates that 6,000 people were turned away from shelter space in September alone.

Another factor that contributes to the growing number of people at O'Hare is the ease with which homeless people are able to reach the airport, on a direct rapid transit line from downtown. The fare is $1.

In her study, Ms. Schwartz concluded that there was a difference between the homeless people generally found in airports and those found on the street or in many shelters.

While some of the airport homeless are former mental patients, or have drinking or drug problems, she said, in general they are "less disheveled, more alert and able, and still caring about appearance and body functions."

In her report, she noted that, "Some who live at airports are working and need to shave and wash up before going to work."

EC and U.S. Are Urged To Shun Khmer Rouge

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament urged the 12 European Community states and the United States on Thursday to diplomatically isolate the Khmer Rouge and recognize the current Cambodian government.

The assembly, which has 518 members, said EC policy toward Cambodia "must be to re-establish the independence of the country and to prevent the return to power of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge." It called on "all EC member states to recognize the de facto government of Cambodia" and to "demand that the recognition of the Khmer Rouge as the representative of Cambodia at the United Nations be withdrawn."

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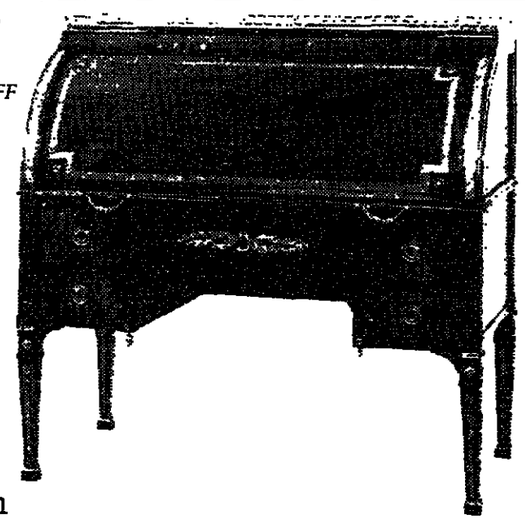

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In South Africa, New Proof of Police Hit Squads

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A team of South African lawyers says it has corroborated some of the assertions made by a convicted murderer who said he served with a police squad that killed and terrorized opponents of apartheid.

The lawyers said an independent judicial inquiry was needed to discover the full truth of the affair, which is developing into the first scandal confronting the new president, Frederik W. de Klerk.

Such a panel of inquiry would have the authority to hold open hearings and to subpoena witnesses and police records of the incidents, which are said to have occurred throughout the 1980s and as recently as three years ago.

Butana Almond Nofomela, 32, is awaiting execution in Pretoria for killing a white farmer. Hours before he was scheduled to hang on Oct. 20, Mr. Nofomela announced that he had information about his membership in a death squad operated by the South African security police. His execution has been stayed until his allegations can be investigated.

Mr. Nofomela identified a retired captain in the security police, Dirk Coetzee, as his former commander.

Captain Coetzee, who left the country abruptly and is now reported to be in hiding in Europe, asserted in an interview with an Afrikaans-language weekly newspaper, Vrye Weekblad, that he had led one of five "hit squads" run out of a restricted police base at Vlakplaats, near Pretoria.

A third person, David Spyker Tshikalange, who also fled the country, said he was part of the secret operation.

Three of the lawyers, representing the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, a group set up by the South African Council of Churches, spoke to reporters Wednesday in Johannesburg. They had just presented their findings in Bloemfontein to T.P. McNally, the Orange Free State attorney general, whom the government has asked to look into Mr. Nofomela's allegations.

Spokesmen for the South African police have dismissed the allegations as "rubbish"; they have accused Captain Coetzee of corruption and Mr. Nofomela of lying to save his life.

President de Klerk said he had asked the law and order minister, Adriaan Vlok, for a report on the matter.

The lawyers said they had corroborated several details in affidavits signed by Mr. Nofomela.

In one of them, he said he and six others had raided a suspected safe house of members of the African National Congress in Swaziland late in 1983, using a hand grenade and automatic weapons. He said that three guerrillas had been killed and one had escaped, and that he had accidentally shot another raider, Jeff Bosego, in the ankle.

Peter Harris of Johannesburg, one of the lawyers in the team, said that according to a report in The Johannesburg Star, attackers armed with a grenade and automatic weapons killed two men in a house in Manzini, Swaziland, on Nov. 22, 1983. The Swazi police believed the gunmen were South Africans. Mr. Harris added that hospital records in Ermelo, South Africa, showed that a Jeffrey Bosego had been admitted with a gunshot wound in the ankle that day.

Mr. Nofomela said in another affidavit that in November 1981 he helped kill Griffiths Mxenge, a Durban lawyer with reported links to the outlawed congress, and made the motive appear to be robbery.

He also said Captain Coetzee had told him he might be needed to kill the victim's wife, Victoria Mxenge, later. She was shot and axed to death in August 1985.

Mr. Harris noted that Captain Coetzee and Mr. Tshikalange separately gave similar accounts of Mr. Mxenge's killing.

Mr. Nofomela said he had been assigned in 1985 to intimidate a member of the United Democratic Front, an umbrella anti-apartheid organization, in Vryburg. He stole the man's car, using a key given him by the police.

He said he burned the car but kept the hubcaps and five live chickens he found in the trunk.

John Dugard, a law professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the victim, Hoffman Galeng, was shown a photograph of hubcaps found in Mr. Nofomela's house. Mr. Galeng said they were like those on his Toyota, which he said had been stolen in 1984 and found burned. He also produced a copy of his insurance claim, in which he had listed six live chickens. He said his car keys had earlier been held by the police during an interrogation.

"The details are so close that it is difficult to reject them as a fabrication," Mr. Dugard said.

■ 40 Protesters Arrested

The police arrested about 40 anti-apartheid demonstrators Thursday during a protest against the trial of 14 African National Congress activists, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

The demonstrators, most black, emerged from a church hall into a central square carrying placards that called for the release of political prisoners and an end to torture in prisons.

Arrests began after protesters refused to disperse. The confrontation was one of the first since Mr. de Klerk relaxed restrictions on outdoor demonstrations following September parliamentary elections.

W. Dhladhla/Agence France-Presse

ENDING AN OCCUPATION — Members of a South African motorized battalion withdrawing from Namibia, as Pretoria's 74-year military occupation of the territory formerly known as South-West Africa draws to its close. The last of 1,500 South African troops are expected to leave Friday.

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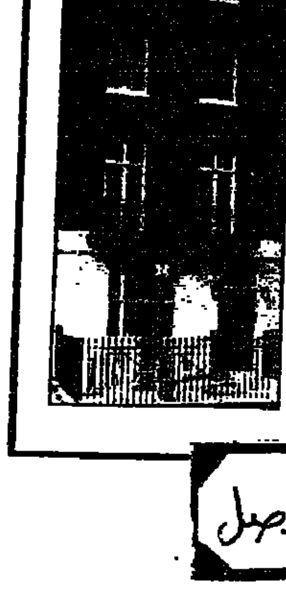

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WEEKEND

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In Hong Kong, Arts Center Stirs Critics

by Daniele Deane

HONG KONG — The monthlong arts festival opening Hong Kong's new Cultural Center on the Kowloon waterfront ends Dec. 5 after a run of four performances from Nov. 30 through Dec. 3 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Seiji Ozawa.

The concerts are the climax of the "International Celebration of the Arts" festival inaugurating the much-criticized center across the harbor from Hong Kong Island. The Royal Danish Ballet will close the festival with a performance on Dec. 6.

A dazzling lineup of classical and operatic stars are taking part in the Nov. 5-Dec. 6 festival, including Jessye Norman, Joan Sutherland, Isaac Stern, Yo Yo Ma and Emanuel Ax.

Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, officially opened the center Nov. 8 during their visit to the colony. But criticism of the center began long before opening night.

From one angle, it almost looks like a bird in flight.

The building's design is striking, with its hammock dip framing the old Kowloon-Canton railway clock tower, soon to be declared a monument. From one angle, it almost looks like a bird in flight. Its position is ideal, on the waterfront directly across the harbor from the skyscrapers of Hong Kong.

Critics have panned the building's large windowless facade, saying it is a huge waste of one of the world's great views. "The locals just can't believe that you could build something on the edge of the harbor with no windows," said Wayne Maddern, the center's executive director.

"But from a performing arts point of view, a view is not necessary," he said in an interview in his office, which is windowless. "People don't go to the theater or to a concert to stand and look outside. The attention is inward, on the performance."

An elevated walkway along the waterfront, which includes a covered bandstand for open-air concerts, is still under construction. When completed, the center will be part of a large landscaped arts complex, with a Space Museum and a Museum of Art to be finished next year.

THE Cultural Center will be illuminated from below. Six million salmon-colored tiles from Japan cover all interior and exterior walls of the center, an effect some critics have likened to a public toilet, a swimming pool or a high-school gym. "The criticism that really irritates me is that it looks like a public lavatory," Maddern said. "It may be a touch austere, because it's still empty in places, but tiles are beautiful and not every tiled room reminds one of a toilet."

But Maddern, who left his job as deputy general manager of the Sydney Opera House to take up his new position in August 1988, said criticism was inevitable at the opening of any new center.

"When the Sydney Opera House opened, it was hailed as a great disaster, all the critics absolutely hated it," said Maddern, an

Continued on page 10

France Invents the First Minister of Rock 'n' Roll!

by Stephanie Theobald

AFP

Bruno Lion at the Ministry of Culture in his thousand-dollar leather jacket.

PARIS — In a country where 50-year-old businessmen have made leather jackets respectable, where the punks' pet rats have shampoos and sets, it was only a matter of time before the French inaugurated a Minister for Rock and Roll. Bruno Lion, 26, is in fact, Junior Minister for rock and traditional French music (*chargé de mission pour le rock et les variétés*), a post which he has occupied since May of this year. Only a French junior rock Minister could burn incense at the altar of power himself, and still look like he's walked straight out of the launderette. This man has never tampered with mind-altering drugs or had visions; Bruno looks like he's never stayed out all night in his life. He is a young man, notwithstanding, who has all the requisite components of the charm package: white teeth, easy laugh, good memory for names, piercingly serious stare when called upon, vaguely insubordinate yet pristine dress sense. For that matter, only in France could you get government funding for an art which is not as yet considered an art in any other country in Europe. The French have long since erased the hierarchical distinction between entertainment and culture. In France, it is impossible to waste your time. Everything is good for you. You can't even get the twisted satisfaction of reading a comic, or squirting water at an old lady or smuggling home a Sex Pistols album and wallowing in the voluptuous knowledge that you are committing a heinous crime. In France, there is a comics museum, a school for clowns, and now, a Junior Minister for rock 'n' roll.

"So when does the Tequila Slammer Ministry get under way?"

"It's true, the French are fond of institutions," smiles Bruno, understating the case somewhat.

Before Monsieur Rock (as the French press has dubbed him) started his latest job, he was instrumental in setting up the French Rock Council (*Centre d'information du rock*) in 1986, and in publishing the definitive rock handbook (*L'officiel du rock*). More or less simultaneously, Lion picked up a degree in law, and then, so boundless is his energy, one in political science. Jack Lang, minister for culture and communication, was so impressed that in 1988 he commissioned him with a "*mission de reflexion et de proposition*" on state policies for rock and *variétés*. (*Variétés* is the kind of music the rest of the world has always viewed as the French musical quintessence : the accordion, the quivering voice, the Brylcrème, the string of onions, the striped T-shirt . . .) His boundless energy was not all that was in his favor, however. His father, Robert Lion, used to be a National Budget Director (*Inspecteur Général des Finances*) and was partly responsible for getting funds together for the huge Zenith musical complex in Paris and other musical venues like the Salle de Bagnolet. Suffice it to say that in no time, Lion was ensconced in a swivel chair in the Palais Royal, with his own fax machine and filing cabinet — a greyish rock office incidentally, where there's not a single hi-fi or ghetto blaster to be seen.

Lang had been left with egg on his face in the early '80s after his ludicrous plan to suppress the amount of foreign pop music on the radio proved a dead duck and did absolutely nothing to revive the limp French music industry, which is what he'd intended. His interest in the importance of rock continued, however, and his appointment of Bruno Lion is proof of that.

JUST as the French gag politely at the mere thought of California wine, the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward French people playing around with electric guitars and fuzz boxes has always been to snigger and tell them to get back to the cuisine. Bruno is the first to admit that rock 'n' roll as such is not where France's talents lie. He has his own personal theory that it's all to do with the difference in consonant sounds between the English and French languages: "Yeah, yeah, yeah" sung in English is what any self-respecting chain saw murderer would say in real life. "Oui, oui, oui" in French is the sort of thing you would enunciate at a vicar's tea party.

"France has its own traditions which it is now starting to draw off, and which are starting to rejuvenate the French music scene. Traditions like the *chanson* — singers like Piaf, Boris Vian and Georges Brassens. French popular music is currently made up of a hodgepodge of different sounds — the *chanson* ones, Rai, traditional folk. And "world music"— we've been talking about *Suono Mondiale* for the past 10 years over here, yet it's only just started to become recognized by the rest of the world."

Lion cites the Négresses Vertes (who sell more in England than they do in France), Mano Negra, and Mory Kante as signs that French New Pop is hunky dory. He does not mention the Bérurier Noir, who were recently quoted as being totally outraged at the idea of a Rock minister, of institutionalizing rock. The Bérurier Noir are in fact so disgusted with the recent turn of events in France that they have taken the logical step of disbanding completely.

Bruno programs in his serious look when you suggest he is turning rock into an institution, putting sensible shoes and thermal underwear on its happily festering body. First he tells you, in the way that most people flash their credential cards, that he has only worn a tie once since he's been at the Ministry, and then he points to his thousand-dollar leather jacket, which was evidently a pinstriped suit in a former life, as if to make some kind of point. Next he says that what the rock Ministry is doing now is very similar to what the French government did in the '70s when it invested money in football fields for the sake of the state's coffers.

"At no point do we interfere with the creativity of the bands. We also never give money directly to groups, it's always through independent record companies, to help modernize their infrastructure [4 million francs or about $650,000 last year]."

Guidelines as to which labels should get the money have not yet been laid down. Bruno stresses that while the rock budget for this year has been increased to about 40 million francs, all that he can do for bands is give them a very small "push in the right direction." Nineteen-ninety pushes in the right direction center mainly around development of 400-seat concert hall venues in France, publication of an alternative rock magazine called Yaourt, and financing for TV rock pilot programs. One million three hundred thousand francs (part' donated by Pernod Ricard) will be spent . . . "A Fond La Caisse" project — a scheme in which 15 groups will be "adopted" by a state committee each year, nurtured, and taught how to become rock bands. There is also a course for would-be managers, training them to cope with the job of marketing bands in a knowing and honest fashion.

"Business know-how can be as important as musical talent when you're in this industry."

Absolutely Bruno, though the idea of a Rock University seems about as much use to a potential manager as croquet lessons would be to Jack the Ripper. When you're swimming in a pool of salivating sharks, you don't go around advertising the fact that you're really just a cute little bunny rabbit.

Nevertheless, Bruno Lion has transformed the French muzak Slough of Despond into a real French music industry. He has his eye set firmly on the European export market for 1993. Leaping on a decidedly more chic version of the bandwagon Schlitz beer and Pepsi Lite have been riding in the United States, the French government has discovered that there is money to be made in music. By investing a mere 40 million francs in French rock the government will soon reap the rewards of an expected increase in record sales. At the moment the government already realizes around a billion francs per year in taxes from record sales alone. In short, Bruno's rock post is an extremely good investment for the French Culture Ministry.

LAST July, when other French ministers were grinning and bearing Bicentennial overkill, Bruno Lion was in New York organizing the French set there for an international New Music Seminar. Among the groups playing under the French government's auspices and before a crowd of 4,000 were Les Satellites. Les Satellites have no respect for their elders or for the French government, and one of their most popular songs was "Yaourt, Saucisson, Révolution"; its subject matter revolved around doing extremely rude things with sharp pointed objects to people who were involved in organizing the massively hyped Bicentennial. Bruno uses this example to show what liberal policies he has regarding musical artistic freedom.

He is particularly pleased at the moment because on the 15th of this month the Gipsy Kings received a Gold Disk in the United States, following sales of 500,000 albums. He is also extremely chuffed by Mano Negra's recent signing with Virgin Records. He insists the groups aren't compromising themselves by succeeding commercially, and even though Lionel Rotcage, the editor of French Rolling Stone, has suggested that the whole rock Ministry caper is a cynical attempt on Jack Lang's part to try and make himself interesting to the kids again, Bruno stresses that he's never forced anyone to accept a subsidiary in his life.

Which leaves us to muse on the state of the art here in France: it's clear that the French government hopes to be eating jam for tea at future rock soirées, and that rock itself is already being eaten by powers way above its head, though, granted, with a sedate knife and fork rather than with brazen quantities of fizzy beverages, as in the United States. ■

Stephanie Theobald is a free lance writer living in Paris.

Rex Harrison, the Perfectionist

by Marilyn Berger

BOSTON — Sixty-three years ago Rex Harrison made his first appearance on the stage of the Liverpool Repertory Company in the role of an anguished young father: "It's a doctor," he said, garbling his only line. "Fetch a baby."

He's told this story often about himself, about his problem with stage fright. And the venerable actor still suffers from it.

"Every night," he says, admitting that it never gets any better.

"I suppose if you don't have stage fright you go on like a flat pancake."

He's philosophical. "You deal with it," he says. "It's your profession."

His profession has landed him this time — and, possibly for the last time, he says — in "The Circle," the Somerset Maugham drawing-room comedy that opened in New York at the Ambassador Theater on Monday.

If in his incurable stage fright he fluffs a line here or there, he's philosophical about that, too.

"You may not get the words completely accurately, but the sense will be the same," he says.

"It may not be Maugham precisely, but it's good Harrison. It's near enough."

HARRISON, knighted in June and very proud of it, is sitting in the room of his suite at the Ritz-Carlton, overlooking the Boston Public Garden,

Peter Cunningham

Rex Harrison in "The Circle."

a short walk from the Colonial Theater where "The Circle" was completing its last stop before Broadway.

Harrison has been appearing in Boston eight times a week as Lord Porteous, who lost his chance to be prime minister of Britain when he ran away with his best friend's wife, Lady Catherine-Cheney, played by Glynis Johns.

The now elderly lovers, in the 30th year of their affair, are returning to her home where — in yet another elegant drawing room — they meet the wronged husband, played by Stewart Granger, and her finicky son Arnold, whom she hasn't seen since he was five years old.

Things are not well between Arnold and Elizabeth, Arnold's attractive young wife.

"The Circle" is a tale of how family history has a way of repeating itself. The Boston Globe called the play "a waltzing delight" and pronounced Harrison "simply wonderful in scaling Lord Porteous's complexity."

At 81, 33 years after the triumph of the century on Broadway, you might think (if you don't look too closely at the eyes and the hairline) that he had just stepped off the set of "My Fair Lady," that he is still Professor Higgins.

He is wearing a light heather gray tweed suit (with a double-vented jacket), a yellow cardigan sweater (with socks to match), a heather green wool tie, a pocket handkerchief the color of a ripe apricot and heavy-rimmed glasses.

"Why do you keep going back to Henry Higgins?" he asks when the part that made him a legend is mentioned a third or fourth time.

"If I'm a legend, I can't say I get a glow of satisfaction out of it.

"I'm glad I played it. I enjoyed it enor-

Continued on page 11

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Robbins and Balanchine

■ The Paris Opéra Ballet is putting on a program of ballets by George Balanchine and Jerome Robbins. Two works are new to the company — Robbins's "In the Night" (1970), set to Chopin Nocturnes, and Balanchine's "Violin Concerto," created in 1972 for the New York City Ballet's Stravinsky Festival. The program is completed by Balanchine's "Serenade" and "Prodigal Son." The first performance is Nov. 26, with nine more performances scheduled through Dec. 9 at the Palais Garnier.

MONTE CARLO

New Work by Soviet Choreographer

■ Boris Eifman, founder in 1977 of the Leningrad Ballet Theater, has choreographed a new ballet "Les Intrigues de l'Amour," based on Beaumarchais's "Barbier de Seville," for the Ballets de Monte Carlo, which gives the first performances Nov. 28 and 29 at the Salle Garnier on a bill that includes revivals of Fokine's "Specter of the Rose" and Massine's "Gaîté Parisienne."

BERN

Lee Krasner and Jackson Pollock

■ A theme at the Bern Kunstmuseum has been artists who lived and worked together. After the confrontation of Auguste Rodin and Camille Claudel, after Sophie Taeuber and Jean Arp, an exhibition through Feb. 4 focuses on two Americans. Jackson Pollock (1912-1956) developed a dynamic abstract style that commanded attention and influenced younger painters in Europe and the United States. When they met, Lee Krasner (1908-1984) was the better-known artist but chose to devote herself to her husband's career. After Pollock's death Krasner began to paint again, remaining relatively unknown until 1983 when a joint show by the Houston Museum of Fine Arts and New York's Museum of Modern Art — most of it on loan here — revealed her colorful works. *(Mavis Guinard)*

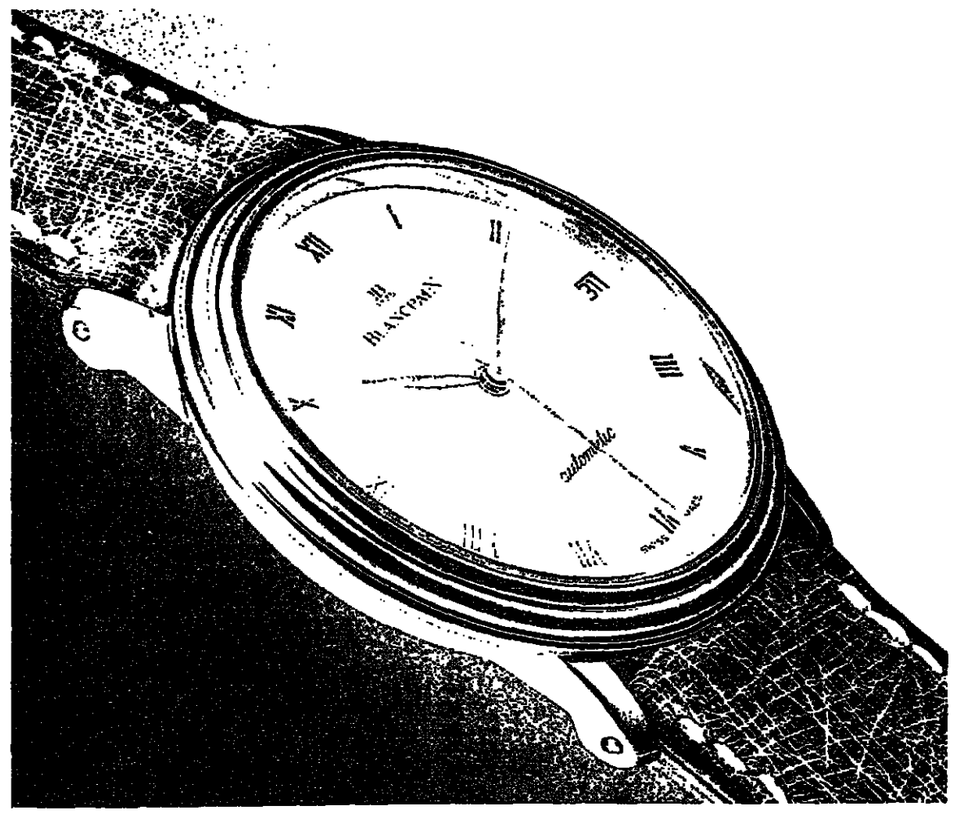
LONDON

British Camera Portraits

■ Selected from its store of more than 100,000 photographic images, "Camera Portraits," at the National Portrait Gallery to Jan. 21, displays 150 works tracing the art of portrait photography from its earliest days. The resulting pantheon includes Dickens, Trollope, Wilde, Virginia Woolf, Robert Louis Stevenson, G. B. Shaw, Henry James and Samuel Beckett; musicians from Elgar to the Beatles; the explorers Sir Richard Burton, David Livingstone and Scott of the Antarctic; actors and artists, royals and politicians. Photographers represented include the eminent Victorians Robert Adamson, Lewis Carroll and Julia Margaret Cameron; from the 20th century, Cecil Beaton, Bill Brandt, Lee Miller and David Bailey; from abroad, Nadar and Karsh, Edward Steichen and Richard Avedon.

'A New 'Idomeneo'

■ A new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo" will be staged for the Royal Opera by Johannes Schaaf, with sets and costumes by Hans Schavernoch and Lore Haas, and Jeffrey Tate conducting a cast headed by Philip Langridge in the title role, Ann Murray as Idamante, Elizabeth Connell as Electra, and the American soprano Sylvia McNair making her Covent Garden debut as Ilia. Seven performances are scheduled from Nov. 27 through Dec. 16.



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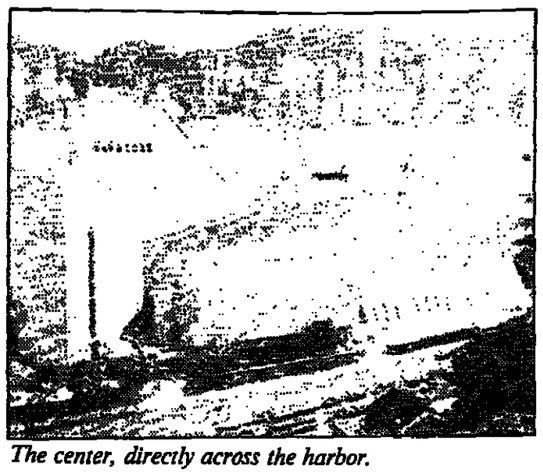
WEEKEND



The center, directly across the harbor.

Hong Kong

Continued from page 9

Australian. "Now it's a national monument." The sail-shaped building has also become an international symbol of modern Sydney.

The Hong Kong Cultural Center, paid for by the colonial government and the city council, took five years to build at a cost of 600 million Hong Kong dollars ($76 million). It was designed by the architect José Lei.

Maddern said its best features were its three "world-class venues" — a 2,100-seat concert hall, a 1,750-seat theater for large productions and a smaller studio theater with flexible seating accommodating between 300 and 500 people. He said the studio theater, which converts into a theater-in-the-round as well as other stage formats, was "one of the best of its kind in the world."

BUT the seating in much of the concert hall and the grand theater has been criticized as too cramped. "We went to see Joan Sutherland and it was a fantastic show," said one regular Hong Kong concertgoer. "But my husband, who isn't even particularly tall, was very uncomfortable."

Maddern acknowledged a problem with the seating and said the contractor was looking to see if certain seats could be moved in an effort to create more leg room.

The acoustics at the center have been praised. An acoustic canopy over the stage in the concert hall and carpeted panels to the side of the stage can be adjusted to accommodate a wide range of music.

Whether they love it or hate it, almost everyone agrees the center is a welcome addition to Hong Kong.

"It was an absolute necessity," said Daryl Ries, the Hong Kong-based critic for New York's Dance Magazine. "Hong Kong didn't have enough theaters, it wasn't bringing in enough artists. The Hong Kong audiences love to go to the theater, they always go when they're in Europe and the states. And they're willing to pay for it."

Ries said the center was also important because it "brings Asia into focus as the venue of the future."

Maddern said the cultural scene in Hong Kong — not considered among the world's most sophisticated — "could not have grown without it. The more good artists are brought in, the more people want to go and see things. It's a spin-off effect."

Ticket sales have been brisk for the opening festival, many performances sold out on postal bookings alone. Maddern predicted 90 percent of the 100,000 total seats for the festival would be sold.

"The standing ovation the audience gave Jessye Norman was astounding," Maddern said of the festival's opening concert, where the American singer was accompanied by the Hong Kong Philharmonic. "People who have lived here for 20 years said they had never seen anything like it."

"Everyone's just loving it," he said. "You should see them all dressed in black tie on a Sunday night."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, on a two-week, 12-concert tour of Hong Kong and Japan, will make its first appearance in the colony with four consecutive evening concerts from Nov. 30. Two of the four performances feature solos by the young violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter. ■

On Film, It's Unlikely Anyone Will Cry for Evita

by James Greenberg

Gemma Levine/Camera Press London (Paige); Herb Ritts (Madonna); The Associated Press (Streep)

Eva Peron (left) and Evita wanna-be's Diane Keaton, Madonna, Elaine Page, Barbra Streisand, Meryl Streep.

LOS ANGELES — Political unrest, financial collapse and bruised egos — enough to rival the life of the dramatic Eva Perón herself — have marked the tortured path of "Evita" from stage to screen.

Like so many film projects that go on for years without being made, "Evita" is an example of the hazards of the high-stakes marriage between art and commerce.

Almost since its London opening in 1978, the Andrew Lloyd Webber-Tim Rice opera has been talked about as a potential motion picture, and with good reason. To date, more than 100 productions have been staged in 12 languages. The show has grossed more than $300 million, and the sound track has sold more than 10 million units.

Four film companies have had their hands on the property; seven directors have been considered, and at least 15 actresses have been touted. And still no movie.

If the history of the production resembles an elephant described by blind men, as one participant put it, it is because everyone involved has a different version of what happened based on their own experience and self-interest.

And, as is often the case in Hollywood, many of the those interviewed for this story would not speak for attribution, if at all, about sensitive issues.

It did seem, however, that when Oliver Stone was signed in April 1988 to direct the film version of "Evita," the long-delayed production might finally get under way. Meryl Streep was in the wings to star as the Argentine actress who became mistress and wife to the dictator Juan Perón and a national hero.

The Weintraub Entertainment Group was financing the film, Robert Stigwood was producing and a Christmas 1989 release was tentatively planned.

Now Stone is gone, Streep is likely gone and the Weintraub group is gone. What remains is Stigwood and a project in search of a production.

BUT the failure to get "Evita" made is not just simply a set of unfortunate circumstances. There are some persuasive reasons. To make any motion picture is difficult but Broadway musicals bring with them special problems. With the exception of the "street" musicals of the 70s ("Grease," and "Hair"), the tradition of film musicals has all but disappeared.

The less than smash business of films such as "Jesus Christ Superstar," "Godspell" and "Chorus Line" delivered a sure message to producers that, as a genre, musicals were in trouble artistically and commercially.

Furthermore, for a young audience accustomed to the quick rhythms of video television, a story in operatic form was regarded as problematic.

The producer Allan Carr ("Grease" on film, with Stigwood, "La Cage aux Folles" on stage) agrees that "musicals are like any other movies but trickier because you have not only the Hollywood people to satisfy but the Broadway people to satisfy, so what you've got are eight different camps vying for their own interests. Hollywood is terrified of Broadway."

Over the years, "Evita" may have given the impression of being more active than it actually was.

Because of Stigwood's relative silence on the matter, the press often took the slightest rumbling as fact. Among the more tantalizing combinations advanced by the media were: Franco Zeffirelli directing Diane Keaton; John Travolta, Olivia Newton-John and Elton John as Che Guevara, Eva Perón and Juan Perón, respectively; Bette Midler as Eva; Pia Zadora as Eva; Barbra Streisand as Eva and Elliott Gould as Juan; Sylvester Stallone as Che; Barry Gibb as Che and Meatloaf as Che.

Like so many film projects that go on for years, it is an example of the hazards of the high-stakes marriage between art and commerce.

In reality, Stigwood says that the project has had only two intense periods of activity: when Ken Russell was on board in the early '80s and most recently with Stone.

There have been a number of directors who had "great interest and will," says Stigwood, "but not much clarity" about how they would translate the play to the screen.

"When we sat down and talked they couldn't tell me how they'd do it."

Paramount Pictures bought the rights to develop the material in 1981, and shortly thereafter Russell was named director with plans to shoot in Spain.

AT the time, the frontrunner for Eva was Elaine Paige, who had originated the role on the London stage.

But as the librettist Tim Rice recalls, "The Hollywood boys wanted an international film star, which I thought was generally narrow thinking, since so many films are hits without names."

Russell, not surprisingly, had a mind of his own and screen-tested Liza Minnelli — in a blond wig. When he insisted that he could not make the film without her, Stigwood fired him.

"Russell was an insane choice and would have wrecked the film if he had gotten his hands on it," says Rice. "I was relieved when he got the boot."

Following Russell's departure, Stigwood attempted to pick up the pieces, and in not so rapid succession, the directors Herbert Ross, Richard Attenborough, Alan Pakula and Hector Babenco came and went.

The project was largely dormant in the mid-'80s, with only occasional flurries of activity, as Stigwood went off to produce "Staying Alive" and other projects.

By this time Paramount lost its enthusiasm but was briefly roused from its indifference when Madonna showed an interest.

Obviously serious about playing the part, she arrived for a meeting with Stigwood with her hair styled in a '40s twist and decked out in an evening gown Eva Peron herself might have worn.

Stigwood was impressed with Madonna and actually thought she would be good in the role. His enthusiasm cooled considerably, however, when the actress requested that Andrew Lloyd Webber's score be rewritten to suit her.

The producer did think enough of Madonna to suggest that Stone meet with her when he took over the reins, but a 15-minute meeting ended that possibility.

BY 1987 the project seemed indefinitely stalled when Jerry Weintraub entered the picture.

Weintraub was an old crony of Stigwood's from the music business who had made a fortune managing the careers of performers like Bob Dylan and John Denver and was now ready to move into the film business in a big way.

He had raised $460 million in bank loans and private investment to finance the Weintraub Entertainment Group, and one of his first moves was to pick up the rights to "Evita."

At about the same time, Oliver Stone, hot off the success of "Platoon," asked his agent to check with the Robert Stigwood Organization about "Evita." Stone was a fan of the musical and wanted to know why it had never been made as a film.

The response from the Stigwood group was positive — Rice was "red hot keen" on him — and before long the two sides were in negotiation.

What Stone brought to the project that earlier candidates didn't was a vision of how it should be done.

He imagined a production that returned to the glamorous style of the Vincente Minnelli and Arthur Freed musicals of the '50s with beautiful sets and a cast of thousands.

HE believed "a whole country" was needed as backdrop for the action when Eva addressed the masses from the palace balcony. It was a fundamental precept for Stone, who began immediately to work on the screenplay.

What the new production also had going for it was a dramatically changed political climate in Argentina, which could make it possible to film in Eva Perón's homeland.

As recently as the late 70s, anyone seen scrawling Eva Perón's name on a wall could be sentenced to death, but after the Falkland Islands debacle, the ruling military junta was ousted as the Peronist Party enjoyed a resurgence.

Stone set off on an exploratory trip to Argentina, where he visted Eva Perón's birthplace and encountered a government eager for American film business.

In subsequent visits, the newly elected president and head of the restored Peronist Party, Carlos Saúl Menem, assured Stone that Argentina was not a banana republic and guaranteed the production freedom of speech as well as 50,000 extras.

The one remaining problem was who would play the lead. The press fueled speculation that Olivia Newton-John or Madonna was about to be offered the role.

Streisand was so irked by published reports that she was under consideration that she denied for the record any interest.

Barely mentioned was Streep, perhaps because on previous occasions when Stigwood had inquired about her availability, her agent, the powerful Sam Cohn, had reportedly demanded that his client be packaged with a director and writer from the same agency, International Creative Management.

Stone and Streep met, and a musical audition was scheduled. Stigwood recalls her arriving "very quietly and very secretively" at his New York office to rehearse with his musical director.

After two weeks of work, she recorded a tape with just a piano backing, and the results, according to Stigwood, were "just mind-boggling what she had achieved" in such a short time.

"She has a marvelous voice." A copy of the tape was sent to Stone, Lloyd Webber and Rice, who all agreed that they had finally found their Evita. Lloyd Webber, Rice and Stigwood jointly control the rights to make the film.

With Stone and Streep in place, there was now every reason to believe that "Evita" would finally be made. A $29 million budget was submitted to the Weintraub group, and an early 1989 start was targeted. But no sooner was the production rolling again than the wheels started to come off.

Food riots erupted in Argentina in the summer, with 13 people killed. Fearful of a work stoppage and concerned about the safety of the cast and crew, Stigwood and Weintraub balked at the prospects of shooting there.

TO this day, sitting in his Venice Beach, California, office, Stone heats up when he talks about the decision. "I argued to shoot there, but Weintraub said he had it from his sources in the White House — he was a major financier of the Bush campaign — that there was no way he would shoot in Argentina.

"I told him he was defaming a country." For his part, Stigwood is willing to take the blame and says that the decision to pull the plug on the Argentina location was the result of State Department intelligence he had obtained, not Weintraub.

In any case, the Argentine location was canceled and after unsuccessful reconnaissance missions in Brazil and Chile, focus was shifted to Spain, where the estimated budget ballooned to $35 million.

But by this time there was trouble at home as well. Without a box-office hit, the Weintraub group was experiencing a severe financial drain and was virtually without production money.

This led to what is euphemistically known in Hollywood as "creative differences," and the Weintraub group decided to abandon the project. ■

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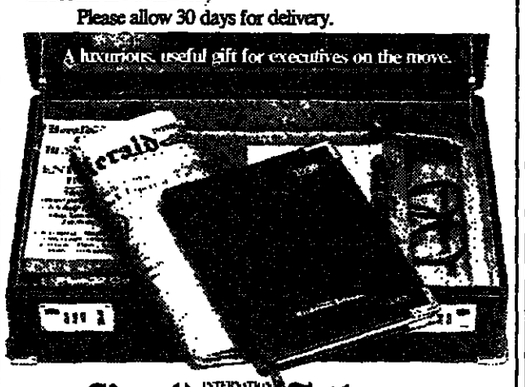

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Künstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Feb. 18: "Treasures of World Culture From Leipzig" 1,400 works of art and artifacts from 40 Leipzig museums and archives.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 31.44.20). To Nov. 26: "L'Homme et Son Image" illustrates the human figure in Japanese art from 2000 B.C. onward.

ENGLAND

Bath

National Centre of Photography (tel: 628.41). To Feb., 1990: Focus on Cameron: prints by the portrait-photographer Julia Margaret Cameron (1815-1879).

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Nov. 30: "A Golden Age: Art and Society in Hungary, 1896-1914." Includes 400 exhibits — paintings, graphics, sculpture, porcelain, costumes, jewelry, furniture and stained glass.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). Nov. 29 to Feb. 4: The Other Story: Asian, African and Caribbean artists in post-war Britain. Includes works by 24 artists.

ICA (930.36.47). To Dec. 3: A retrospective of paintings, photographs, sculpture and furniture by the Surrealist artist Meret Oppenheim.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 23: The Art of Photography, 1839-1989: includes 500 prints, the work of 85 photographers.

Untitled work by Keith Piper, from Hayward Gallery show in London.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Jan. 29: Bram van Velde (1895-1981): a retrospective of 85 oil paintings and watercolors.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14). To Dec. 31: "Je Suis le Cahier," 40 of Picasso's sketchbooks encompassing the period 1895 to 1967.

Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13). To Feb. 28: "Paris and the Daguerreotype," 180 daguerreotypes — panoramas, portraits, images of Paris history and modern daguerreotypes.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To Feb. 25: Frantisek Kupka (1871-1957): a retrospective of 300 works by the Czech artist includes paintings, drawings, prints and pastels.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Feb. 12: Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825): a retrospective of 200 paintings and drawings. (Large-format works and preliminary drawings are on view at the chateau of Versailles).

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Jan. 28: "L'Art de Cartier," includes jewels, fashion accessories, watches and clocks designed by the Cartier house from between 1847 to 1960.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.14). To Dec. 31: "L'Invention d'un Regard," 260 images of the period 1839 to 1918, coinciding with photography's 150th anniversary.

Musée Picasso (tel: 42.71.25.21). To Jan. 29: A selection of Picasso's manuscripts illustrate the theme "Picasso as poet."

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Amerika Haus (tel: 819.76.61). To Dec. 30: Elliott Erwitt: photographs 1946 to 1988.

Hamburger Bahnhof (tel: 394.25.41). To Jan. 15: "Culture from Ruins," a documentary exhibition illustrating the rebuilding of German cities and culture, 1945 to 1949.

Cologne

Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79). To Feb. 11: Andy Warhol: a touring retrospective of 200 works organized by the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Munich

Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50). To Jan. 14: "European Baroque Painting From the National Museum, Warsaw," includes 65 works.

Tubingen

Kunsthalle (6.14.44). To Nov. 26: Giorgio Morandi: a retrospective honoring the centenary of the artist's birth.

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Feb. 18: A Fernand Leger retrospective.

To Jan. 7: Marino Marini: 130 paintings, drawings and sculptures from European museums and collections.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Hara Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 445.06.51). To Dec. 17: "Message From Taipei": paintings, sculptures and installations by 14 contemporary Taiwanese artists.

National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.25.61). To Nov. 26. "Perspective on Contemporary Art — Color and/or Monochrome." Includes recent works of 21 young Japanese and foreign artists.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21). To Feb. 25: Dutch 'Feinmalerei' from Gerard Dou to Adriaen Van der Werff: 61 paintings by ten Dutch painters of the period 1650 to 1720.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Palau de la Virreina (tel: 302.14.30). To Nov. 30: "From the Revolution to Perestroika," Soviet art from the Ludwig collection, Cologne.

Museu Picasso (tel: 315.47.61). To Jan. 6: Odilon Redon: 100 paintings and graphic works.

Madrid

Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40). To Jan 4: Edward Hopper: a retrospective of paintings, drawings and prints.

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To Dec. 10: "Cézanne: The Bathers," examines the artist's preoccupation with the theme of bathers in 70 paintings and 60 watercolors, drawings and prints.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). Nov. 27 to Jan. 28: Henri Cartier-Bresson: drawings and photographs.

MALAYSIA

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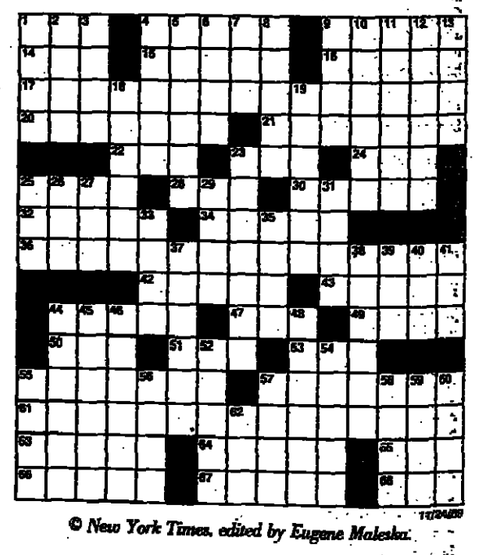
ACROSS

1 Sockol
4 Worn-down crayons
9 Wild
14 Brooklyn inst.
15 Old Testament book
16 —— Culp Hobby of H.E.W.: 1953-55
17 Touts' picks, sometimes
20 Harass
21 Kind of saddle
22 Soak flax
23 Two-piece part
24 Bankbook abbr.
25 Mild-mannered one
28 Pinna
30 Lollobrigida et al.
32 Symbol of rank
34 Quoted
36 —— horse's mouth (source for 17 Across?)
42 Sternward
43 Spaces on birds' faces
44 Swiped
47 Icel. or Ire.
49 Stopping place?
50 Paul Newman role: 1963
51 Short or long weight
53 Enzyme-indicating suffix
55 Drives out of control
57 Man alive, e.g.
61 Alternate for railbirds
63 "Gin a body —— body . . . ." Burns
64 Got up
65 His wife became piquant
66 "—— Warning," in "Das Rheingold"
67 Declaims vehemently
68 Keys' followers

DOWN

1 "The ——," 1958 sci-fi film
2 Right-hand man
3 TV commentator Roger ——
4 Jostle
5 Blasting explosive
6 Extinct gridiron org.
7 Comedienne Lillie
8 Goalie, at times
9 A felony involving cks.
10 "... and punishes —— all ...": John Adams
11 Eye part
12 Source of Bikini mushrooms?
13 —— out (attack verbally)
18 A neighbor of Croatia
19 Siege catapult
23 Thatcher's concern
25 Butter qtys.
26 Tate offering
27 Vandalize
29 Yeam
31 Baal, e.g.
33 Channel control
35 Changes buses: Abbr.
37 —— Green, Scotland
38 Humble
39 Prefix for cycle
40 Pinafore's border
41 Milan ending
44 Robert —— of Broadway musicals
45 Covered with sod, like Epsom Downs
46 U.S. folk singer
48 Least strict
52 Peck's prize in 1963
54 Settings
55 Arrive
56 Mohammedan and Christian, e.g.
57 Black, in poesy
58 Roofer's overlay
59 Organic compound
60 Groups headed by cols.
62 Croo monkey



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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WEEKEND

Rocker Misses Recapturing The '60s Spirit

by Jon Pareles

TERENCE Trent D'Arby, 27, probably remembers the 1960s primarily through souvenirs — photos, film clips and especially music. He's not alone; two decades later, even those who were prime movers during the '60s have had their experiences rerun so many times that they may find it hard to distinguish memories from recordings.

And D'Arby, like other '80s rockers seeking a mass audience, is both a student and a would-be master of media, letting himself be shaped by them while trying to manipulate them. For D'Arby the spirit of the '60s resides in its media artifacts, and with "Neither Fish Nor Flesh: A Soundtrack of Love, Faith, Hope and Destruction" (Columbia) he tries to recapture that spirit through its sonic trappings.

Ironically, with every '60s allusion, the album proclaims itself a work of the '80s — revivalist, patchwork, earnest and willed rather than forward-looking, loose and serendipitous. D'Arby is more serious about his '60s obsession than he seemed when his first album, "Introducing the Hardline According to Terence Trent D'Arby," appeared in 1987.

An American living in England who had a perfect feature-story background — a preacher's son turned rock singer — he made an initial splash with arrogant, determinedly controversial statements in the ever-obliging British music weeklies, calling himself a "genius." His debut album paraded '60s and '70s soul styles, gratifying the British taste for old-fashioned black pop, but D'Arby seemed more committed to self-promotion than to any kind of music.

Still, he was nearly as talented as he was obnoxious. Although the album fell short of its grandiloquent tone, it unveiled a proficient singer and a songwriter who knew how to exploit a catchy hook.

NOW D'Arby has plunged deeper into '60s lore. "Neither Fish Nor Flesh" wants the whole '60s catalogue — idealism, soul, psychedelic excess, jokey enigmas and, despite it all, pop acceptance. The album reaches for the swirling, free-associative texture of vintage studio psychedelia like the Beach Boys' "Pet Sounds" and "Smiley Smile," the Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band," Marvin Gaye's "What's Going On" and Norman Whitfield's production for the Temptations.

While psychedelia often reflected a group's communal improvisation, however, D'Arby, like Prince, plays many of the instruments himself, building the music layer by methodical layer.

Prince was years ahead of D'Arby's psychedelic revival with his "Parade" and "Around the World in a Day," but where Prince's albums were convoluted and introspective, D'Arby loves the spotlight. Although D'Arby sings, "I used to rather be dead than humble / But now I'd rather be dead than proud,"
it's hard to believe him.

To show off the ingenuity of his arrangements, songs stop short and jump to contrasting textures. And his unlikely instrumental combinations (sitar, steel guitar and string section in "It Feels so Good to Love Someone Like You," for example) are not blends but juxtapositions, each tone distinct in digital-era style.

"Neither Fish Nor Flesh" is just as self-important as "Introducing the Hardline," and barely less derivative. D'Arby borrows from James Brown, Marvin Gaye, Sam Cooke, Otis Redding, Wilson Pickett, Smokey Robinson, Creedence Clearwater Revival, and Bo Donaldson and the Heywoods (with "Billy Don't Fall," recalling "Billy, Don't Be a Hero"), flaunting their gambits like a record collector with a stack of rare 45s.

Larry Busacca/Retna

Terence Trent D'Arby: A bravado that hints at uncertainty.

Even as he recycles the past, though, D'Arby displays musicianly skill, with arrangements full of snappy call-and-response byplay and wry interjections. In "You Will Pay Tomorrow," horns answer strings, riff versus riff; following and topping them, D'Arby plays a kazoo.

To assert his own identity, D'Arby spouts words, a rush of images, declarations, allusions and quasi-psychedelic non sequiturs. He can approach cinematic vividness. Often, however, he just slings verbiage in an attempt to elevate his love songs.

A few songs address fashionable '80s topics with a self-involved twist. "Billy Don't Fall," which has a whistling keyboard hook that recalls "Wishing Well" on "Introducing the Hardline," proffers friendship and compassion to a gay friend who died of AIDS, but insists, "Don't fall in love with me / I'm not that kind of guy." "I Have Faith in These Desolate Times" avows just that, qualifying the statement with incoherent images.

". . . And I Need to Be With Someone Tonight," which uses only D'Arby's multitracked voices and a hint of percussion (echoing "As Yet Untitled" from his first album), notes major issues like apartheid and poverty but admits, with appealing candor, "All I know is I'm lonely."

In his best quasi-political fillip, D'Arby declares at the end of "Attracted to You," "We're gonna turn up the bass as a sign of protest." "Protest against what?" a voice shouts.

"Whatcha got?" D'Arby replies. Abbie Hoffman would be proud.

D'Arby strives to be overwhelming on "Neither Fish Nor Flesh"; instead, he comes out overweening. But there's something touching in such a blatant, all-out effort to impress the listener, because despite itself, D'Arby's bravado hints at uncertainty. He is eager to claim a place in rock history, but ends up looking backward; he loves the playful, anarchic music of the '60s, but ends up with an album that trumpets the self-absorption of the '80s. Unlike some '80s rock figures, he can't act as if what he is doing is easy, pat or under his full control; his album, now a media artifact itself, enshrines his confusion. Beyond his pretensions, his vulnerability makes him almost endearing. ■

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Modern Art's September Song

by John Russell

LONDON — One of the most original shows in recent years is "Dancers on a Plane: Cage, Cunningham, Johns," which can be seen through Dec. 2 at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery here.

To a New Yorker the title will indicate that the show has to do with a composer, John Cage, a dancer and choreographer, Merce Cunningham, and a painter, Jasper Johns. As the three have been close friends and allies for almost half a lifetime, the title could mean many things.

At first sight, the show is made up of dizzying disconnections. To begin with, there are 63 pages from the manuscript of the solo for piano from John Cage's "Concert for Piano and Orchestra" of 1957-58. Their graphic style has elements of standard musical notation, but it also includes cryptic geometrical forms, untaught in the Juilliard School of Music, that lean rather toward cartography, geometry, and anatomy (human or other), and landscape architecture.

It helps to know, in this context, that the tumultuous first performance of the "Concert," at Town Hall in New York in 1958, was conducted by Merce Cunningham, who is not known to have conducted an orchestra before or since.

Next comes a series of 14 video pieces choreographed by Merce Cunningham between 1964 and 1989. These include "Walkaround Time" (1973), which has decor, supervised by Jasper Johns, that is based on Marcel Duchamp's "Large Glass" in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. (Cunningham got the point of video very early, and in this and other cases his work takes on a second life that is as arresting as its original one.)

Then come 14 works in a variety of media and mixed media by Jasper Johns between 1979 and 1982. They are some of his most haunting achievements. The titles alone — among them "Cicada," "Tantric Detail," "Between the Clock and the Bed" and "Perilous Night" — are among the most telling in the whole canon of Johns's work.

THE catalogue also reproduces a Tantric painting, made in Nepal in the 17th century, that represents a mystical form of Samvara with 74 arms embracing his beloved. It is important to know that one of the names of Siva (to whom Samvara is related) is the Lord of the Dance.

Once we know that, it is possible to see, in the god's light, quick, everlastingly repeated caresses and explorations, an echo of what was said about Cunningham by the dance critic Edwin Denby on the occasion of Cunningham's first solo performance in New York, 45 years ago: "His gifts as a lyric dancer are quite remarkable. His build resembles that of the juvenile saltimbanques of the early Picasso canvases.

"As a dancer, his instep and his knees are extraordinarily elastic and quick; his steps, runs, knee bends and leaps are brilliant in lightness and speed. His torso can turn on its vertical axis with great sensitivity, his shoulders are held lightly free, and his head poises intelligently." Anyone who remembers Cunningham on stage will recognize the image.

Cage, Johns and Cunningham: Allies for almost half a lifetime.

Once we grasp the extent to which the "Dancers on a Plane" paintings parallel the ecstatic finger-beat of the Tantric painting, we begin to sense that the dancers really are there, on the flat plane surface of those paintings, just as they are there on the plane surface of the stage. The repeated (and never quite identical) crosshatchings can be read as abstractions of the work done by knee, elbow, shoulder and hand in the dance.

And we are entitled, if we like, to see a whole figure bouncing, floating free, aerial and all set for the next effort.

Add to all this essays by the art critic Richard Francis and David Vaughan, administrator of the Cunningham company, and three lengthy and invaluable chronologies of the careers of Cage, Cunningham and Johns, and we arrive at a catalogue that will be of lasting value. As to the three heroes of the day, they appear singly and collectively in photographs by Timothy Greenfield-Saunders.

MY only demurral, where those portraits are concerned, is that no one could guess from these motionless mounds of manhood that Cage, Cunningham and Johns are often possessed by the spirit of infectious and irresistible laughter.

There remains one question to be answered. What precisely is being celebrated? And does the celebration crack the codes that the three men have devised for themselves, or for one another? Here and there in his published writings there are some of the best things ever written about the other two.

But they are not "collaborators" in the sense that Picasso and Stravinsky were in "Pulcinella." Nor did they sit around and argue like "great artists" in a movie. Their methods are anything but confrontational.

As is well known, Cunningham's dancers often don't know until opening night what the music will be, what the decor (if any) will be, or what the lighting will be.

Cage has been right there, in the center of the Cunningham Dance Company, ever since it was founded more than 35 years ago.

His aesthetic is fundamental to it. But there was never a manifesto, a statement of position, a "momentous" interview. He just does it, and the others do what they do, and in ways that everybody can sense and nobody can quite explain.

The interaction of these three has consistently brought about astonishing results. People either get the point or they don't. That goes for this exhibition, too. For those who get the point, it is something to treasure.

After London, it can be seen at the Tate Gallery in Liverpool from Jan. 23 through March 25. ■

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Rex Harrison

Continued from page 9

mously. It came at a time when I could do eight shows a week.

"But I don't find that it's done anything to my life."

Since he created that definitive characterization of George Bernard Shaw's misogynist phonetics professor he has appeared in 20 major theatrical productions and 16 films.

His starring film roles ranged from the King of Siam (with Anna, before Yul Brynner starred in the musical version) to Julius Caesar (opposite Liz Taylor as Cleopatra) and Pope Julius II (opposite Michelangelo) to Doctor Doolittle and Richard Burton's homosexual lover in "Staircase."

He has also appeared in a number of television dramas and he published his autobiography, "Rex," in 1974.

Some were hits, some were flops, but the Harrison name retained its magic at the box office.

Unlike many of his English colleagues, Harrison did not go to drama school, and did not perform Shakespeare. To him, neither was a loss.

He came up through grinding hardships of English repertory and made his way to Hollywood and back. "The important thing is to learn through experience."

HE thinks he suffered some, in England at least, for his failure to do Shakespeare, being virtually the last among the major actors of his generation to be knighted.

"He's our great playwright," he says. "The ordinary path most actors take is to reach out and play the Bard. But when I was very young I admired modern actors who were not Shakespearean and that's what I was headed for.

"The more naturalistic kind of acting. I think Shakespeare makes you unequipped to play the plays I play. To play Shakespeare you have to over-elocutionize."

Does he have any regrets? "In the theater?" he asks. "Well, I may have some regrets, but not playing Shakespeare isn't one of them."

Instead of Shakespeare he became an acknowledged master of drawing-room comedy, year in and year out appearing in those brightly decorated country homes or London flats, eight shows a week.

What of the strain of playing eight shows a week now?

"It's never easier, certainly," he says. "A lot of people might think the more the merrier, but it doesn't get easier. It takes a lot of concentration. It takes a lot of energy out of you every night."

In some ways, though, Harrison has gotten easier.

He has been described as charming and debonair, but he has also been called a perfectionist, an irascible, difficult, egotistical, opinionated, judgmental, short-tempered, impatient, conceited, smug, inconsiderate man.

First, the easier ones. A perfectionist? "I'm delighted to hear that I am."

Charm? "That's something you don't put on. There's nothing worse than false charm. You can't put it on."

He's got it, he thinks he's got it.

Short tempered? "Yes, I'm short-tempered." On the stage, or in general? "In general."

An average man am I
Of no eccentric whim;
Who likes to live his life
Free of strife
Doing whatever he thinks is best for him.
Just an ordinary man.

The verdict on charm: 'That's something you don't put on. There's nothing worse than false charm. You can't put it on.'

Does he suffer fools? "I may be getting better at that. I am much better than I was."

I'm a very gentle man;
Even-tempered and good-natured,
Whom you never hear complain;
Who has the milk of human kindness
By the quart in ev'ry vein.

Judgmental? "The same. I think I'm very easy to work with. Ask anybody in this company."

The sort who never could,
Ever would,
Let an insulting remark escape his lips.

Egotistical? "These are all words that have been thrown at me in the past. That's why I'm short-tempered."

But from what one reads of his outbursts in the past, his difficult manner with costars, directors and wives, Harrison has changed. Mellowed is the operative work today. Chastened, perhaps.

The legs are bothering him, as a result, he says, of having smoked too much for too many years.

He gave it up decades ago, but his seven-pack-a-day habit, he says, gummed his arteries and caused him leg cramps.

"Filthy habit! I was very lucky it didn't get into my lungs," he says, touching wood — a table — nearby. Also his eyes. Nearly blinded in one eye by measles when he was 12 he says he is now suffering from glaucoma.

"It attacks the optic nerve but it's treatable and is being treated with drops. Doctors, endless doctors."

ON stage where he does not wear his dark-rimmed glasses, the eye droops and the lights have been forcing him to grope his way toward a doorway or a chair. But he keeps fit by walking and doing what he calls yoga tummy exercises. "It's all in the breathing. They're marvelous exercises. I get them from Mercia."

Mercia is Harrison's sixth wife, the first one not in some way connected with the theater. Reminded that he once said that while he thought actors should be married to actresses he had learned that an actor should be married to a wife, he said, "I must have said that after I'd gotten some good sense."

It was Mercia who urged him to start painting, his newest hobby.

He keeps his acrylics and watercolors — most of them landscapes — in the studio his wife established for him in their Manhattan apartment.

Will he hang them next to his Pissarro and Toulouse-Lautrec?

"Heavens, no! I would never put them up." And he says he won't sell them either.

"I haven't the faintest idea what to do with them. What is glorious about painting is that you don't have to do anything with them. It's a pastime."

These days, many of his colleagues are gone, many friends dead.

"I don't want to get old," he muses. "I don't believe in getting gaga if I can avoid it. I hope I will be taken before that happens."

Does he think about retiring? "I think about it all the time."

Is this to be his last play? "I wouldn't be surprised."

His eye problems are cutting into his painting, his reading and his golf, but he is not complaining.

He's no longer bitten by the bug to travel — he seemed always to be on the road, even between engagements — and dreams of settling down in a house in London, a house certainly with the kind of drawing room he would be so at home in, but most of all, a house with a garden.

"I want to potter a bit," he says.

Just an ordinary man?

"I guess I'm coming back to base," he says.

Eliza? Where the devil are my slippers? ■

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Potential for Borrowing By Consumers Is Still Big

By LOUIS UCHITELLE
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American consumers are laden with debt, but instead of staggering under the burden, they have plenty of borrowing power in reserve — enough, some economists suggest, to save the United States from a recession.

This flies in the face of the common expectation that when consumers get deeply in debt they have to cut back on borrowing, weakening the economy in the process.

No such cutback has happened yet, and now economists are revising their expectations. Indeed, two new studies suggest that the consumer could, in theory, help to ward off a recession.

Although government data show the economy is weakening, strong consumer spending, financed by new loans, could revive it.

Some economists suggest reserve borrowing power could head off a recession.

But having the means to purchase more on credit is one thing, and actually doing it is another.

Consumers cut back on spending recently, not because they lacked the borrowing power, but because of apprehension about the economy's future, according to surveys of consumer sentiment.

"People see sluggish economic growth on the horizon and they are being more cautious about their spending," said Richard T. Curtin, director of the University of Michigan's consumer surveys.

The new studies on borrowing power focus on the upheaval that in recent years has changed the structure of personal debt.

The total debt owed by individuals and households is $3.4 trillion today, higher than ever. But the repayment period has been so stretched out that a borrower's monthly installments barely rise with each new loan and use up a relatively small percentage of disposable income.

What is more, Federal Reserve Board data show that most of the new consumer installment loans in the 1980s have gone to the country's wealthiest households, and they have the income to handle repayment.

AN ECONOMIST at the University of California at Berkeley and author of one of the new studies, James A. Wilcox, says, "The relentless story you keep hearing is that the consumer is tapped out; he can't borrow more and he is about to retrench. But the debt service numbers tell a different story. They are remarkably stable, and they say the consumer is in good shape as a borrower."

Many factors have led to the debt-stretching, which means, in effect, that a $240 loan over 10 years requires the same $2 a month to repay as a $120 loan over five years.

Car loans, for example, now average 4.5 years, up from three years in the early 1980s. Many fixed-rate mortgages are for 30 years today instead of the 25 years that was more common a decade ago, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association. Also, mortgages taken out in the late 1970s and early 1980s at interest rates above 15 percent have been refinanced in recent years with rates at 13 percent a year or less. The lower rates reduce the monthly payments.

Home equity loans, virtually nonexistent until the mid-1980s, have now become a major tool for stretching out debt, economists say. These loans, with payments stretched over 10 to 15 years, are now often used to pay off loans with much shorter maturities, like credit card debt and revolving bank credit, which require repayment in monthly installments over only three years.

Another reason for their growing use is that the interest paid on them is still fully deductible from taxable income, while only 20

See BORROW, Page 16

China Has Crisis Plan For Slashing Imports

Reuters

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party decided at economic policy talks this month to slash imports to stave off a looming foreign debt crisis, Chinese sources said on Thursday.

The sources said their information, so far not made public by the authorities, came from a 39-point policy document adopted by the party's central committee on Nov. 9.

"We must absolutely stop all imports of luxury goods and high-quality consumer goods," the document said. It added that China must "aggressively encourage import substitution."

China would reduce imports of some unspecified raw materials and stop those of certain electrical products.

"We must squeeze imports rather rapidly," the document said.

In another major policy move, the party said spending would be frozen over the next two years except for defense, price subsidies and priority construction projects.

The document warned of serious consequences if the austerity program failed to stabilize the economy.

"Economic stability is the basis of political stability. If the economy falls into long-term difficulties, politics cannot be stable and society will not be peaceful," it said.

Next year will be a peak repayment period for China's debts which have reached the equivalent of $44 billion, according to official figures published this month.

Since exports are already high and domestic demand for goods strong, the debt will mostly have to be repaid by cutting imports, which "will seriously affect domestic production and modernization", the document said.

Official figures show that 80 percent of China's imports are raw materials such as steel, iron ore and machinery needed by its industry, leaving little fat to be cut.

The sources quoted the document as saying that China "must aggressively strive for long-term, low-interest loans from foreign governments and international organizations." These are exactly the loans that have been suspended by the World Bank and Western governments since June 4.

U.S. Trade View Irks Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese officials and construction companies expressed disappointment Thursday about a U.S. trade official's comment that Tokyo's policies restrict the entry of U.S. building concerns into the market here.

Construction Minister Shozo Harada was quoted by the public television network NHK as saying, "I would have to say I was disappointed with the report. I would like America to take a calm attitude."

Hajime Sako, chairman of the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors Inc., a group of 52 major local construction firms, said in a statement: "It is very regrettable. The report will discourage Japan's efforts to solve the problem, but we will continue to do our best."

They were responding to assertions by Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, in Washington on Wednesday. She said the Japanese engage in collusive bidding and other restrictive practices.

But she also said that although Japan continued to restrict American bidders unfairly from its $300 billion-a-year construction market, the U.S. government had ruled out retaliation at present.

Mrs. Hills, meeting a deadline imposed by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act passed last year, said Japan had agreed to provide enough limited opportunities to Americans to justify further negotiations to try to eliminate the barriers.

U.S. officials placed the overall value of public works contracts won by Americans in the past 18 months at $65 million. The officials said they could not provide figures on private construction contracts, but Japanese officials estimated that since the spring of 1988 American companies have obtained $400 million of such business.

"Firm and measured negotiations have produced results," Mrs. Hills said. "We will monitor progress on this front and, through further negotiations to which the Japanese have agreed, seek even greater openings for U.S. firms."

Mrs. Hills said the Japanese had agreed to discourage collusive bidding, to give potential bidders more information about projects and to refrain from interfering in private decisions regarding formation of joint ventures.

In addition, she said there would be negotiations about other practices, including the denial of bidding rights to companies that lack experience in Japan.

In the past year, 10 American companies have obtained construction or design work in Japan as a result of the negotiations, trade officials said.

They include the Bechtel Group of San Francisco, Morrison Knudsen Corp. of Boise, Idaho, and Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum of St. Louis.

The construction negotiations are part of intensified American efforts to get Japan to reduce what the United States calls structural barriers. These include what Washington says are weak antitrust enforcement and a restrictive distribution system. *(Reuters, NYT)*

■ Compensation for U.S.

Japanese contractors accused of bid-rigging on projects at U.S. naval bases in Japan have agreed to pay damages totaling 4.7 billion yen ($33 million) to the U.S. government, Agence France-Presse quoted Jiji Press as reporting from Tokyo.

Jiji quoted Japanese company sources as saying that 99 of 140 companies allegedly involved in bid-rigging reached an out-of-court settlement with U.S. officials at a meeting in Tokyo on Wednesday.

The U.S. Navy has asserted that agreements among the 140-company group to fix bids on some 19.3 billion yen paid in the construction of facilities at the U.S. naval bases in Yokosuka, south of Tokyo, between 1984 and 1987 had cost the navy about 5 billion yen in excess of actual costs, according to the sources.

British Deficit Narrows

Fears of Rate Rise Are Laid to Rest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's current-account deficit narrowed to a better-than-expected £1.54 billion ($2.41 billion) in October, the government said Thursday. The announcement, easing fears of still higher interest rates, boosted London stock prices.

The seasonally adjusted deficit in the broadest measure of trade compared with a revised shortfall of £1.62 billion in September, the Department of Trade and Industry said. Markets had expected a gap of around £1.7 billion for October.

The merchandise trade deficit narrowed to £1.84 billion from a revised £1.92 billion for September, and compared with market expectations of about £2 billion. Invisible trade was estimated to be in surplus by £300 million.

The FTSE 100-share index climbed 28.2 points to finish at 2,220.5 as the fall in the deficit eased fears of any immediate rise in domestic interest rates, currently at 15 percent. But the pound eased further after an initial rally, closing at $1.5610, compared with $1.5630 on Wednesday.

Kevin Gardiner, an economist with S.G. Warburg Securities in London, said the October data suggest that "at long last we're through the worst on the current-account deficit, though that doesn't mean we won't get a nasty surprise or two in coming months."

Economists generally were positive but not euphoric about the October figures, since the trade statistics are notoriously erratic.

David Walton at Goldman Sachs International Ltd. said long-term improvement in the current account would be gradual and painful, since exports would have to run at a much faster pace than imports for the deficit to shrink.

For the year so far, Britain's merchandise trade deficit is running at £20.4 billion, compared with a deficit of £17.06 billion in January-October 1988.

Last week, the chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, predicted

See TRADE, Page 16

Upstart Bank Becomes Harbinger for U.S. Rates

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The stakes are mounting each day, but I.A. Long has yet to show any sign of sweaty palms.

Once again, his Southwest Bank of St. Louis has placed an aggressive and highly visible bet on lower U.S. interest rates, in the expectation that the industry's giants will soon follow suit.

If they do not, the 90-year-old Mr. Long, sometimes called the "prime mover," will by the end of the month be suffering one of his rare embarrassments.

But the chances of a red face for Mr. Long declined a notch on Wednesday when the Federal Reserve Board made an unexpectedly generous injection of reserves into the banking system.

The move, coming when the key federal funds rate was trading at an already low 8.375 percent, was quickly interpreted by market analysts as another easing in the U.S. central bank's credit policies. They said such a move would cause big banks to cut their prime rates.

"Ninety percent of the time we have reduced the prime rate, the rest of the banks came along, normally within two weeks," said Mr. Long, the courtly, pipe-smoking chairman emeritus of Southwest who still heads its asset and liability committee.

Nobody pretends that a $400 million bank with only two offices and 125 employees is putting much pressure on banking giants like Citibank or Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., but that does not mean Southwest's Nov. 8 decision to cut its prime rate a half-point, to 10 percent, lacks significance as a harbinger of national interest rates.

Moreover, being wrong costs Southwest a few thousand dollars a day, as well as inviting fresh charges in the banking fraternity of grandstanding.

But Mr. Long, a lanky 6-foot, 3-inch (1.9-meter) Virginia native who still spends five days a week at the office, is seldom wrong.

In fact, he cannot remember when it last happened; perhaps not since late 1979, when Southwest cut its rate to 11.25 percent and was forced to retreat the next month.

Defeat has its compensations, however, mainly in the good will even a temporarily lower rate brings from Southwest's borrowers, mostly small manufacturers and wholesalers in the St. Louis area, which the bank considers a good microcosm of American business.

"It certainly helps our image," said Andrew N. Baur, the bank's 45-year-old chairman, who serves on Mr. Long's committee.

Southwest's eagerness to be the first to cut the prime — and to be seen as such — is thus "no gimmick," Mr. Baur said, but part of a hardheaded strategy that helps yield the bank an 1.3 percent return on assets and 19 percent return on stockholders' equity.

Indeed, Mr. Long has a number of admirers, including John E. Barnds, first vice president of the $15 billion National Bank of Detroit. "It's absolutely wonderful advertising at negligible cost," he said.

Mr. Long, who considers himself a banker rather than an economist, pays close attention to traditional indicators like production, employment and inflation in determining Southwest's prime rate, to which about two-thirds of the bank's $315 million loan portfolio is tied.

But he is concerned more with trends than with actual figures, and he supplements his trend watching with a hefty dose of intuition.

"We rely on our brains, not the computer," said Mr. Long, who began his career in the New York office of the Royal Bank of Canada just after World War I.

He also tries to think along with Fed officials — an autographed picture of the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, hangs on the wall of his ground-floor office.

It was no coincidence that Southwest's latest cut came immediately after reports that the Fed had conducted a special telephone conference to nudge down the banking system's overnight loan rate.

Although Mr. Long said he would not be surprised if the prime fell below 10 percent by the end of the year, he is a member of the "soft landing" school that thinks any near-term recession will be avoided.

If the current cut by Southwest Bank turns out to be one of Mr. Long's infrequent errors, do not count on it attracting much attention.

When the bank increases the prime, which it is never the first to do, it does so quietly, Mr. Long said.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Nov. 23*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	ITL.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0485	3.1985	1.1281	0.3311	0.1532 *	—	5.374 *	1.2677	1.4187 *
Brussels(a)	38.1075	59.5475	20.9955	6.162	2.8508 *	18.611	—	23.599	0.2643
Frankfurt	1.8166	2.835	—	0.2936	0.1358 *	0.8865	4.762 *	1.1247	1.2585 *
London (b)	1.561	—	2.834	9.657	2,087.50	3.1985	59.495	2.523	225.015
Milan	1,338.20	2,088.30	736.39	216.18	—	653.03	35.893	827.75	9.268
New York(c)					Closed				
Paris	6.186	7.463	3.407	—	0.4626 *	3.0284	0.1623	3.8282	4.285 *
Tokyo					Closed				
Zurich	1.6157	2.5258	0.8899	0.2612	0.1208 *	0.7888	4.2346 *	—	1.1284 *
1 ECU	1.1244	0.7196	2.0414	6.9552	1,504.11	2.303	42.8688	1.816	162.234
1 SDR	1.2827	0.8161	N.Q.	7.8973	1,711.21	2.6128	48.6296	2.061	184.514

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York rates at 3 P.M.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values *Nov. 22*

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	655.00	Fin. markka	4.235	Mex. peso	2624.00	S. Afr. rand	2.6075
Austral. $	1.2862	Greek drac.	163.10	N. Zealand $	1.7065	Soviet ruble*	0.63
Austr. schil.	12.73	Hong Kong $	7.8125	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	115.70
Brazil cruz.	6.367	Indian rupee	16.949	Norw. krone	6.848	Swed. krona	6.3955
Canadian $	1.1693	Indo. rupiah	1782.00	Phil. peso	21.72	Taiwan $	26.00
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.6852	Port. escudo	156.40	Thai baht	25.73
Danish krone	7.0075	Israeli shek.	1.965	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2295.00
Egypt. pound	2.5832	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2959	Sing. $	1.957	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.7065	S. Kor. won	673.00	Venez. boliv.	44.30

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates *Nov. 22*

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5583	1.5508	1.5420	Canadian dollar	1.1732	1.1763	1.1802
Japanese yen	143.41	143.20	143.03	Swiss franc	1.6112	1.6105	1.6103
Deutsche mark	1.8052	1.8049	1.8050				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Nov. 23*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/16-8 3/16	7 5/8-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 5/8	15-15 1/8	10 1/8-10 1/4	6 1/16-6 3/16	10 1/8-10 1/4	8 5/8
2 months	8 1/16-8 3/16	8-8 1/8	7 5/8-7 3/4	15-15 1/8	10 3/16-10 5/16	6 1/8-6 1/4	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 7/8
3 months	8 1/16-8 3/16	8-8 1/8	7 11/16-7 13/16	15 1/16-15 3/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	6 1/8-6 1/4	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 7/8
6 months	8 1/16-8 3/16	8 1/8-8 1/4	7 3/4-7 7/8	14 15/16-14 15/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	6 5/16-6 7/16	10 5/16-10 7/16	8 7/8
1 year	8-8 1/8	8 5/16-8 7/16	7 15/16-7 15/16	14 7/8-14 7/8	10 1/2-10 5/8	6 7/16-6 9/16	10 1/2-10 5/8	8 3/4

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Nov. 23*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal funds	Clsd	8 1/2
Com paper 90-179 days	—	7 7/8
3-month Treasury bills	—	7.52
6-month Treasury bills	—	7.31
3-month CD's	—	8.19
3-month CD's	—	8.00
Japan		
Discount rate	3 3/4	3 3/4
Call money	Clsd	6 5/32
1-month interbank	—	6 21/32
3-month interbank	—	6 5/8
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Overnight rate	7.30	7.35
1-month interbank	7.80	7.80
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.30	8.30
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15	15.00
3-month interbank	15 1/4	15 3/16
6-month interbank	14 15/16	15 1/16
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Call money	10 1/4	10 1/4
1-month interbank	10 1/4	10 5/16
3-month interbank	10 7/16	10 1/2
6-month interbank	10 3/8	10 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Nov. 23*

1 month	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
2 months	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
3 months	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
6 months	8 1/8 - 8 1/4
1 year	8 - 8 1/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Nov. 22*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.20
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.073
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Nov. 23

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	418.45	410.05	+ 3.40
Luxembourg	408.70	—	+ 1.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	406.84	410.28	+ 2.10
Zurich	410.35	411.13	+ 1.48
London	408.10	411.55	+ 1.45
New York		Closed	

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Debt Demons Rack Australia's Outlook

Ebbing Confidence Imperils Recovery

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — A spate of spectacular corporate failures, high interest rates and record levels of debt are undermining confidence in Australia, making the task of economic recovery more difficult, business leaders warn.

While the government and some private economists maintain that a widely anticipated slowdown over the next couple of years will hasten needed reforms of the economy, the business community is worried that a corporate shakeout will severely damage the private sector.

"So many things are going wrong all at once and 1990 will be a grim year indeed," said Stephen Kates, chief economist of the Confederation of Australian Industry.

He said that Australia's largest business group is concerned that many companies, burdened with high interest rates and heavy debts, will be unable to stay afloat next year. "A succession of businesses will be closing," Mr. Kates said.

The Australian Business Council, another major employers' organization, announced recently that it would convene a meeting of 200 top executives in March to work out a strategy for reducing the national debt.

The council warned that Australia is sliding deeper into debt each month, noting that the country's inflation rate of 8 percent is double that of its major trading partners, while Australian productivity growth is poor.

"There must be early and substantial progress in lifting our competitiveness if we are to avoid prolonged austerity and financial and economic disruption," the council added.

Business leaders are concerned that recent cases of corporate collapse, mismanagement and questionable payments to executives are tarnishing Australia's reputation, making it more difficult, and expensive, for all Australian firms, even well-run ones, to raise capital.

Early this month, Moody's Investors Service of New York put the ratings of Westpac Banking Corp. and National Australia Bank, two of Australia's biggest banks, under review for possible downgrading, because of concern about a decline in quality of assets.

Moody's and Standard & Poors Corp., the two leading credit-rating agencies, have both downgraded Australia as a debt risk in the past year. And the latest survey by Euromoney magazine dropped Australia from seventh to 19th most-favored location for investment.

While foreign investors and bankers thought highly of Australia until about a year ago, "today, our name stinks in overseas markets," said Arvi Parbo, chairman of BHP Pty. and Western Mining Corp., two of Australia's largest companies.

In Sydney on Tuesday, a court-appointed receiver took control of Quintex Australia Ltd., the high-profile resorts and television group. The company, formerly controlled by the entrepreneur Christopher Skase, is estimated to have debts of about 1.6 billion Australian dollars ($1.24 billion).

On Wednesday, another flamboyant entrepreneur, Alan Bond, suffered a double blow when shares of two of the companies in his troubled brewing, property, mining and investment group were suspended from the stock exchange. Some of the group's debt was downgraded.

Terry Underwood, the Bond group's auditor, last week voiced doubt that the conglomerate could continue as a going concern. The group has been selling assets to reduce debt, which at June 30 totaled more than 8.23 billion dollars.

So far this year, about six large Australian companies have been placed in receivership or liquidated because of bad debts; analysts said that many small and medium-sized firms faced financial difficulties because of high gearing.

Prime rates are over 20 percent and banks, under pressure from a rising tally of bad and doubtful debts, are tightening credit lines.

Australian Ratings Pty., the country's leading credit-rating service, has downgraded 24 companies this year. The most recent was Elders IXL Ltd., the country's third-largest firm.

Economists said that until now, robust economic growth and strong consumer demand in Australia have made the interest burden manageable. But they warn that as growth and demand slow, the burden could become too heavy, causing widespread failures.

In its November bulletin, Westpac Banking Corp. forecast that economic growth in Australia, adjusted for inflation, would slow to 1 percent in 1990, from 4 percent in 1989. The bank said that domestic demand, as well as demand for imports, will moderate as the economy slows.

The Labor government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said it cannot afford to relax tight monetary policy while Australia's balance-of-payments deficit remains at unsustainably high levels and the country's net foreign debt of more

See AUSTRALIA, Page 14

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Gas Plans Major U.S. Moves

LONDON (Reuters) — British Gas PLC said Thursday it would soon announce its first move into exploration and production in the United States via two joint ventures with major U.S. oil companies. Initial investment would involve £70 million ($109.5 million).

The British Gas chairman, Robert Evans, also said at a news conference that he hoped to sign big contracts early next year for gas production, supply and transmission in India.

Mr. Evans said the U.S. deal involved the exploration and production of onshore and offshore oil and gas in Louisiana, Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Evans described the move as "the springboard for a major expansion in the United States."

BAT Buys Back More of Its Shares

LONDON (AP) — BAT Industries PLC, the British conglomerate fighting a hostile £13.5 billion ($21.12 billion) bid from Hoylake Investments Ltd., said Thursday that it had bought back more shares under its plan to buy back up to 10 percent of its stock.

BAT said it had purchased 4 million shares on Wednesday, 1.5 million of them at 785 pence each, and 2.5 million at 780 pence each.

Volvo to Expand Capacity in Belgium

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (Reuters) — AB Volvo said Thursday it had decided to expand annual capacity at its automobile plant in Ghent, Belgium, to 125,000 cars over the next five years, up from 95,000 in 1989.

Knut Lehman, spokesman for Volvo's car division, denied Swedish newspaper reports that this meant cutting production at its three Swedish plants in Gothenburg, Uddevalla and Kalmar. But he said Volvo decisions on future plant capacity would keep in mind such factors as cost, productivity, location, and absenteeism.

General Mining Adds to Trek Shares

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — General Mining Union Corp. said Thursday that it had acquired for 106.2 million rand ($40.7 million) in cash the shares of Trek Beleggings Ltd. held by BP Southern Africa Ltd. and Shell South Africa Ltd.

The acquisition of BP and Shell's respective 17 percent shareholdings raised General Mining's stake in Trek, a relatively small oil and chemicals company, to 84 percent, from 50 percent.

DnC Agrees to Pay Oslo Bourse Fine

OSLO (Reuters) — Den norske Creditbank said Thursday that it had agreed to pay a 1.5 million kroner ($219,042) fine to the Oslo stock exchange for not informing it of plans to sell about 9 percent of Saga Petroleum A/S to Norsk Hydro A/S.

Hydro said last month that it would buy about 2.7 million Saga shares at a price of 140 kroner a share from DnC. The deal between Hydro and DnC was signed in June but made public in October. Hydro, which was fined 300,000 kroner, has said it will appeal against the bourse fine.

Britain Bars a Bid by Continental

LONDON (Reuters) — The West German tire maker Continental AG cannot immediately bid for the British car parts group Kwik-Fit Holdings PLC because Continental said it did not want a majority of the company, Britain's Takeover Panel has ruled.

"We take the view that this is a statement of no intention to bid," a panel spokesman said in answer to inquiries. Kwik-Fit shares have risen since Continental began building its 13 percent stake in September, but dropped this month after Continental said it did not want a majority.

Firms Warned on Mixte Stock Deals

Reuters

PARIS — Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said Thursday that the French stock exchanges' council had written to allies of Compagnie de Navigation Mixte to ask them to clarify their intentions in the takeover battle between Mixte and Compagnie Financière de Paribas.

Mixte, which is fighting off a 22.5 billion franc ($3.65 billion) hostile bid from Paribas, has enlisted Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Bouygues SA, Framatome SA and Allianz AG of West Germany as allies in the struggle.

The five companies have been active buyers of Mixte shares in recent weeks, but none has said the group is working together to defend the company. All, with the exception of Bouygues, are on Mixte's board and have voted to reject the Paribas bid.

Mr. Bérégovoy said Thursday that stock-exchange authorities have "written to the chairmen of the five companies to remind them they are obliged to launch a full bid once the threshold of 33 percent is reached."

French takeover rules prohibit undisclosed buying of shares by so-called concert parties. Mr. Bérégovoy said the five companies together now controlled 31.5 percent of Mixte's capital.

Asked if the five were suspected of illegal maneuvering to defend Mixte, Mr. Bérégovoy said: "They are not presumed guilty for the moment." But he added that "if there were any irregularity, it would be very difficult for the company involved to deny it."

On Nov.14, the Mixte chairman, Marc Fournier, said his allies had almost a majority of Mixte capital but, while rejecting the Paribas bid, he has not outlined any defense strategy.

French rules stipulate any bid defense must be launched through the market. Earlier this week Paribas requested an inquiry into the heavy trading in Mixte shares.

On Wednesday the stock exchanges' council, which is responsible for regulating the French stock market, said it would seek to alter French takeover rules in order to remove confusion about existing arrangements.

Existing rules specify that large, previously agreed trades known as "applications" should be outlawed, along with all after-hour trading and market-making in large share blocks of stock.

But the council said the term application predated the current screen-based trading system and was therefore an obsolete concept.

"There is no reason to ban large share trades when carried out during market sessions," the council said in a statement.

■ Chemicals Plan Delayed

The French Industry Ministry has delayed the announcement of its plans to reorganize the state-controlled chemicals industry, Reuters reported. A spokesman said the delay was due to "certain small adjustments which remained to be done," but gave no details.

The plan is expected to rationalize the sector by merging the five French state-owned chemical companies into three.

Eastern Pilots, Attendants End Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The pilots' and flight attendants' unions at Eastern Airlines have voted to end their nearly nine-month-long walkout, but the airline's machinists' union vowed to continue its strike.

After some overnight telephone conference calls, the 6,000-member flight attendants union on Thursday followed the Air Line Pilots Association, which decided to return to work Wednesday. But the 8,500-member machinists union remained on strike.

Speaking of the flight attendants, Nancy Currier, a vice president of the Transport Workers Union said, "It was difficult because we wanted to be sure that we were doing what was best for our members and because we do believe in union solidarity."

The pilots' decision, which analysts described as a victory for management, came less than 24 hours after President George Bush vetoed legislation that would have set up a commission to investigate the dispute.

The pilots said they were returning to work unconditionally, but Eastern said it would not immediately have planes for them to fly.

"It is regrettable that they didn't come to this conclusion earlier," said Karen M. Ceresnak, an Eastern spokeswoman in Miami. "It would have spared the company and the employees a lot of trouble."

During the strike, Eastern has hired new employees and is now operating at about three-quarters of its pre-strike flight schedule.

The strikers aside, Eastern now has 1,850 pilots, including 870 pilots who crossed picket lines, and some trainees, Ms. Ceresnak said.

Union pilots who return to work will go to the end of a preferential recall list. About 100 pilots who crossed picket lines are already on that list, she said.

Since the pilots walked off the job on March 4 in support of a strike by the airline's machinists, Eastern has hired 1,000 new pilots and sold some of its air routes and aircraft.

The machinists' union said it would lobby in Congress for an override of the president's veto. But Congress is in recess until the beginning of next year.

Jim Conley, a spokesman for the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, said, "We've been out eight months, and we're going to stay there another couple months."

Administration officials said Mr. Bush had vetoed the proposal to create a commission because he opposed interference in a dispute between labor and management.

In announcing an end to its strike, the pilots' union was harshly critical of the president. "George Bush did not pursue a hands-off policy in this strike," it said. 'He kicked the workers off the end of the gangplank."

Five days after the strike began, Eastern filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. Under the court's protection, Eastern has been able to conserve cash and postpone paying creditors.

The machinists went on strike after refusing to agree to a demand for $150 million in concessions on wages, work rules and other subjects by Frank Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air Corp., which owns Eastern. The machinists later said they would agree to similar or greater concessions if Mr. Lorenzo would sell Eastern, but his attempts to do so fell through.

Skip Copeland, the chairman of the Eastern pilots' union, said in a statement that the pilots had been defeated by "a hostile administration and an indifferent bureaucracy and judicial system."

The pilots' decision to return to work brought an end to what began as a rousing success and show of unity by organized labor.

When the machinists struck, the pilots and flight attendants staged sympathy walkouts, and surveys showed strong public sympathy.

In September, the executive board of the Air Line Pilots Association agreed to call a referendum on whether to continue strike assessments on its 35,000 members who were still working and to endorse a continuation of benefits.

But a board member, who asked not to be identified, said the board told the Eastern union's leaders then that they would be expected to lead their members back to work if the effort to have a federal commission appointed failed. *(NYT, AP)*

Time-Warner Closing Likely to Spill Into 1990

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street is keeping a close eye on the closing of the merger of Time Inc. and Warner Communications Inc., which now seems likely not to be completed by the end of 1989.

And so, apparently, is the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is treating the deal as what it calls a "going-private transaction" and is now reviewing the documents to make sure they comply with disclosure standards.

Time and Warner said they had expected the deal to be treated as an acquisition of Warner by Time.

A going-private transaction is one in which the buying company or individual controls the policies and management of the company to be acquired.

For such deals, commission rules require more information about the negotiating process, the views of the people involved in the process and about any potential conflicts of interest.

Among other things, the buyer must state why the price being offered is fair to the seller.

Pondering those answers, it seems, has taken some time at the SEC and it has not yet given the go-ahead to the Time-Warner deal. That has increased the likelihood that the deal will not close this year.

To some shareholders, a delay would provide windfall benefits because of the nature of the tax laws.

Arthur Feder, a tax partner at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, said that if shareholders get paid before the end of 1989, they have to pay all their taxes from the gain on the transaction on April 15, 1990.

But if they get paid next year, even as soon as Jan. 1, their taxes would be due in four parts over the year. Even better, Mr. Feder said, most people are allowed to pay an estimated tax equal to their taxes for the previous year.

Delay means tax benefits for some shareholders, but losses for portfolio managers and arbitragers.

So if one made $1 million in 1989 and $8 million in 1990, in computing the estimated tax for 1990, the shareholder in effect pays a tax on the $1 million and then does not have to pay the tax on the extra $7 million until April 15, 1991.

The result is that an investor has the use of the the $7 million for a full year.

If the investor has an overall federal, state and local tax rate on the $7 million of 35 percent, that means the shareholder has an extra $2.4 million to invest.

At a 10 percent yield, thatwould mean $240,000 a year hat a Warner shareholder might not otherwise have received.

In contrast to individual shareholders, some portfolio managers might prefer a faster closing.

Gordon Crawford, senior vice president of Capital Research Guardian, which holds stock in both Time and Warner, would like to see the deal done this year.

He feels that Warner is trading below the price of the various investment paper that will be available once the deal is done.

After the merger, there will be 8¾ cash preferred stock of Time Warner, an 11 percent pay-in-kind preferred of Time Warner, and shares of BHC, the television station company that will be controlled by Herbert J. Siegel, who has been Warner's largest shareholder.

"I think a lot of people don't want to bother with the BHC but want to buy the preferred stock because they are high-yield investors," Mr. Crawford said. "And then some investors want the cash preferred and some want the pay-in-kind preferred."

He added, "Once the when-issued market begins, I think the sum of the three pieces of paper will exceed the price of Warner."

Arbitragers, like portfolio managers, are eager to see the deal close by the end of the year.

Many of them are highly leveraged and have 50 cents of debt for every 50 cents of equity. So each day they wait, they are paying interest on the borrowed funds.

The law in Delaware, where the companies are incorporated, allows the deal to close 20 business days after proxy material is sent to the shareholders. That would mean that unless the material is sent out by Nov. 30, the deal cannot close by the end of the year.

Time and Warner first agreed to merge in March, in a deal that would have required the approval of shareholders of both companies.

After Paramount Communications Inc. offered $175 a share in cash, or $10.7 billion, for Time, Time's board rejected the offer and proposed instead to acquire Warner.

That deal offered $70 a share, or $14 billion, for Warner and was not subject to approval by Time's shareholders.

The merger was delayed by a court challenge from Paramount and some Time shareholders.

But on July 24, the Delaware Supreme Court upheld the right of Time's directors to complete the merger without shareholder approval.

GM to Reduce Stake in Isuzu, Keeping 38%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Isuzu Motors Ltd., Japan's second-largest truck maker, announced Thursday that it has agreed that General Motors Corp. of the United States will sell 5.4 percent of the Isuzu shares it owns for 19.7 billion yen ($136.9 million).

GM would remain Isuzu's largest shareholder, with 38 percent, said an Isuzu official, Yoshiyuki Kojima.

He said GM would sell 20 million Isuzu shares directly to 15 Japanese life-insurance and other companies by the end of this month, at 986 yen each. None of the shares would be sold on the stock market, Mr. Kojima added.

Kyodo News Service said GM is selling the shares to help improve its 1989 profit and to finance sales promotions for 1990. GM acquired a 34.2 percent stake in Isuzu in 1971 and later increased it to 40.2 percent.

Its move follows the sale by Chrysler Corp. of the United States of 75 million shares in the Japanese automaker Mitsubishi Motors Corp. to Japanese financial institutions, for $592 million, in September.

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U.K. Firm Ends Bid, Seeks Sale

Reuters

LONDON — The investment firm Dewey Warren Holdings PLC announced Thursday that it has dropped its proposed £21 million ($32.9 million) purchase of the merchant bank Robert Fraser Group Ltd., and put itself up for sale.

The Dewey board has appointed Charterhouse Bank Ltd. to advise on the possibility of finding a buyer for the whole of the issued share capital of Dewey, which has cash reserves of £50 milion, the company said.

A deterioration in the outlook for the financial and property sectors, in which the Fraser Group operates, was the reason for the cancelation of the planned Fraser bid, according to Dewey.

China Plants Blocked After Italian Freeze

Reuters

HONG KONG — Two major Chinese steel-production projects are blocked because the Italian government has frozen soft loans to China due to the June crackdown on pro-democracy protesters, authoritative sources said Thursday.

The Tianjin Seamless Steel Tube Plant and Anshan Seamless Steel Tube Plant cannot import Italian production equipment that was linked to the loans and is therefore blocked, said a Bank of China official, who requested anonymity.

"We can't sue the Italian banks even if they did not honor their loan agreements," the official said. "It's a case of force majeure because the Italian government did not approve." He added, "I believe it's because of June 4."

A 200 million Deutsche mark ($110.2 million) loan for the Tianjin plant was signed last year, and a $100 million loan for the Anshan project was signed in January. The loans, under an Italian government subsidy plan, were agreed through Italian commercial banks.

The total planned cost of each of the plants, which are scheduled to start production in 1992, is $1.2 billion. The plants, both in northeast China, are important projects in China's Five-Year Plan for economic development from 1985 to 1990.

"I don't think the two plants can import the production lines from other countries instead of the Italian ones," the Bank of China official said, adding that few countries would give loan subsidies to China after the events in June.

In addition, the Chinese government will not approve new foreign debts under its current austerity program, he said.

However, a European banker in Hong Kong, who is involved in the Tianjin project loan, said: "I heard another story — the quota of the Italian government's financial subsidy scheme for China is fully utilized, so the soft loan fund is not available."

He added, "The Italian and Chinese governments are supposed to discuss it, but at the moment no negotiations have taken place."

Another European banker, also involved in the deal, said the June crackdown was the major cause of the delay, though the Italian government had not officially given any reason. "I have no idea when it will be approved," the banker said of the plan.

A U.S. banker said the two projects were running into serious problems. "The projects are blocked, but the Chinese have injected some extra funds into it, and now they need to borrow capital from other foreign banks to pay the interest," he said.

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AUSTRALIA: *Debt Woes Dog Recovery Prospects*

(Continued from first finance page)

than 108 billion dollars continues to rise.

The latest current-account figures, released Thursday, showed another massive deficit in trade of goods and services for October — of 2.24 billion dollars, well above September's 1.69 billion.

However, economists and traders note that adjusted for seasonal variations, such as the flood of imports fueling the pre-Christmas shopping spree, the total is only 1.66 billion dollars. This is 14 percent down on September's seasonally adjusted 1.93 billion, and offers the government a faint glimmer of hope that it is on the right track.

However, John Dawkins, an Australian treasury official, said that though some economic indicators suggest that demand is easing, the government "does not believe that today's figures provide any basis to allow a moderation of monetary policy."

Since deregulation in the early 1980s opened Australia's financial sector to free-wheeling competition, many companies borrowed extensively, locally and overseas.

In 1981, foreign debt amounted to a relatively low 6 percent of gross domestic product. This year it reached 32 percent. About two-thirds of the net foreign debt is in private-sector hands.

Business leaders are concerned that the rapid recent increase in debt has not been matched by production. "Fundamentally, our problem is that as a country we do not produce enough to justify our standard of living," said Mr. Parbo of BHP.

Mr. Hawke said that while Australia should not be complacent about its debt, the economy could not be rebuilt without foreign borrowing. He said that the debt "is financing, arguably, the most dramatic reconstruction of the Australian industrial base in the nation's history."

A report commissioned by the government recommended that Australia should improve efficiency and expand exports by removing industrial protection over the next decade; further liberalizing foreign investment; increasing the intake of talented Asians into Australia; and deregulating the airline and electricity-generation industries.

Treasurer Paul Keating said last week in Japan that since Australia removed exchange controls in 1983, Australian companies had built up more than 70 billion dollars in private assets offshore.

"What this means is that in the 1990s we will have a countervailing income stream of very large proportions coming back to Australia by way of dividends to match the interest stream leaving Australia on our debt," he added.

Interest payments on the debt amount to more than one billion dollars a month.

However, some economists say that much of the private sector's offshore borrowing has flowed into speculative property, stock-market and merger-and-acquisition activity in Australia.

In a study of the Australian debt, the business council noted that after rising between 1985 and 1987, the share of investment going into tradable goods and services has fallen over the past two years, to below 50 percent.

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■ Bond Shares Reinstated

Shares of Bond Corp. were reinstated on the Australian Stock Exchange on Thursday after the companies mailed their annual reports to shareholders, an exchange official told Reuters in Sydney. They closed at 31 cents, compared with below 30 before the suspension.

FAI Insurances Will Be Hit by Qintex Fallout

Reuters

SYDNEY — FAI Insurances Ltd. expects to write off 20 million Australian dollars ($15.5 million) after tax in the six months to Dec. 30, due to a loss on its investment in the stricken Qintex media and leisure group, FAI's chief executive, Rodney Adler, said Thursday.

FAI has a 15 percent stake in Qintex Ltd., parent of Qintex Australia Ltd., to which the Victoria Supreme Court has appointed two receiver/managers.

Mr. Adler said the loss would be written down in the current half year, "and therefore our shareholders should expect that our earnings will be affected."

One of the receiver/managers, David Crawford, told reporters he had arranged funding to keep the Qintex group operating while he sold off core assets to repay debts, which have been estimated at about 1.6 billion dollars.

Mr. Adler said FAI did not expect any adverse effect from its exposure to the troubled Bond Corp. "All the interest is being paid on time. There shouldn't be any fallout in that regard," he said.

He said FAI has no Bond shareholding, but has loans to the Bond group.

هكذا من الأصل

"We are firmly on course for our forecast £2bn pre-tax profit for 1989 – a 22% increase."

Patrick Sheehy, Chairman.

NINE MONTHS RESULTS

£1 = $1.62 at 30.9.89 ($1.81 at 31.12.88)	Nine months to September 1988	1989	Change 88-89
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£1,048m	£1,228m	+17%
EARNINGS PER SHARE	40.77p	47.25p	+16%
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE	7.60p	19.60p	+158%

- Pre-tax profit up 17% for nine months – an increase of 21% in the third quarter.
- Quantum leap in financial services profit to £598m, 42% of Group total, with tobacco trading profit increasing to £587m.
- Earnings per share 16% higher.
- Share buy-back programme already under way.
- Restructuring plan on schedule for completion by mid 1990.
- Second interim dividend of 10.30p making a total interim dividend of 19.60p (1988 interim 7.60p out of a full year total of 20.10p).

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BORROW: *Some Say That Consumer Credit Could Head Off a Recession*

(Continued from first finance page)

percent of the interest paid on other consumer loans is still deductible.

Home equity loans are now held by about 5.5 percent of all homeowners, up from nearly zero in the early 1980s. The loans average $13,000, with most maturing in 10 to 15 years, according to the American Financial Association, a trade association for consumer finance companies.

Even credit cards have been used to stretch debt. Instead of presenting department store charge cards, which usually require repayment in one year, shoppers now often use a Visa or Mastercard, for which a three-year payoff is allowed.

"The result is that the ratio of payments to income has even declined since 1985," said Edward F. McKelvey, a senior economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Debt repayment consumed 17.9 percent of Americans' disposable income in 1985 — the high in this decade — and has declined since then to 17.1 percent in 1988 and will probably hit 16.7 percent this year, he said.

But a major reason that consumers can take on still more debt with equanimity is that more than 45 percent of the more than $750 billion in outstanding consumer credit is in the hands of the wealthiest 20 percent of the nation's households, said Thomas A. Durkin, a Federal Reserve Board economist.

That is up from 21.7 percent in 1970 and 36.5 percent in 1977.

In contrast, the poorest families, at the bottom 40 percent of income, account for about 19 percent of borrowing, a percentage that has not changed since the early 1970s.

Fewer poor people, of course, are homeowners eligible for home equity loans.

"My guess is that the same trend holds true not only for consumer credit, but for total household debt, although the Federal Reserve has not run the numbers on this," the Fed's Mr. Durkin said.

The total debt of $3.4 trillion held by Americans includes mortgages, home equity loans, brokerage house loans, mobile home loans and the various forms of consumer credit.

Why are the wealthy such big borrowers?

During the high inflation of the late 1970s, wealthy households realized the advantages of repaying debt in dollars whose value was being eroded by inflation, Mr. Durkin said. And interest payments were fully deductible then.

In addition, as the American economy expanded in the 1980s, the wealthy stepped up purchases of appliances, computers, cars and other expensive durable goods normally bought on credit, he said.

At the same time, the wealthiest households are also the nation's biggest savers, and with deregulation of bank interest rates, the earnings on their savings deposits have risen.

"Since you can get a good return on savings today, the wealthy borrow temporarily rather than draw down their savings," said William Dunkelberg, a Temple University economist and dean of Temple's business school.

In the case of margin loans or real estate loans, of course, people are betting that they can make more by investing the money than they will pay in interest costs.

Using Federal Reserve Board data, Mr. McKelvey of Goldman, Sachs calculates that the $3.4 trillion in total household debt is roughly equal to 90.4 percent of people's annual disposable income, down just a bit from the record of 91.1 percent in last year's fourth quarter.

London Metals

Nov. 23

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1694.00	1707.00	1693.00	1695.00
Forward	1695.00	1696.00	1700.00	1702.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1589.00	1590.00	1575.00	1577.00
Forward	1597.00	1598.00	1584.00	1585.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	418.00	420.00	420.50	421.50
Forward	421.00	421.50	421.00	421.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	9350.00	9400.00	9350.00	9400.00
Forward	9000.00	9025.00	9000.00	9025.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6790.00	6810.00	6860.00	6880.00
Forward	6917.00	6918.00	6990.00	7000.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1360.00	1365.00	1375.00	1385.00
Forward	1345.00	1380.00	1330.00	1335.00

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Nov. 23

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Dec	324.00	333.40	N.T.	N.T.	327.00	330.80
Mar	333.20	333.40	333.60	331.20	330.60	330.80
May	329.00	329.20	329.00	327.00	326.40	326.60
Aug	323.00	323.20	323.00	321.40	319.40	319.80
Oct	314.40	314.80	314.60	314.00	311.80	312.00
Dec	301.00	309.00	N.T.	N.T.	300.00	310.00
Mar	295.00	296.60	296.40	296.40	294.20	294.60
Volume: 1,154 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Dec	674	675	683	674	686	688
Mar	659	660	664	658	666	667
May	667	668	675	666	675	676
Jul	681	682	687	681	690	691
Sep	696	697	701	697	705	706
Dec	720	721	726	720	728	729
Mar	738	741	744	740	745	746
Volume: 9183 lots of 10 tons.					690	700
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Nov	693	700	703	690	690	700
Jan	671	672	683	671	681	682
Mar	677	678	687	675	684	685
May	694	697	704	692	702	704
Jul	714	715	722	712	722	723
Sep	733	735	740	731	740	742
Nov	753	754	751	751	758	760
Volume: 999 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Dec	182.75	183.00	183.50	182.00	182.75	183.00
Jan	177.50	177.75	178.25	177.25	178.25	178.50
Feb	172.50	172.75	173.50	172.50	173.75	174.00
Mar	168.00	168.25	169.00	168.50	162.25	169.00
Apr	164.00	164.25	163.75	163.50	162.75	163.00
May	159.50	162.00	N.T.	N.T.	159.25	160.00
Jun	157.00	158.25	N.T.	N.T.	156.50	159.00
Jul	157.00	157.25	157.00	157.00	156.00	157.00
Aug	159.00	161.00	N.T.	N.T.	161.00	159.00
Volume: 1,970 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

IMF: *Bush Agrees to 35% Increase in Fund's Resources*

(Continued from Page 1)

the 35 percent boost would meet all foreseeable IMF needs.

A larger increase might, however, make it easier to solve another key issue facing the IMF, the proposed redistribution of voting strength within the organization.

Japan, currently ranked fifth in the agency's voting power, is seeking to become No. 2 in recognition of its increasing financial commitments. One highly probable outcome would be to boost Japan to a joint No. 2 position with West Germany, while Britain, now third, and France, fourth, would be said to be sharing a joint No. 3 position.

The American offer on funding is far below the suggestion of IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, of a 100 percent increase, but it is well above the 25 percent maximum suggested by Britain and Saudi Arabia.

Treasury officials have been trying to steer their way between a desire for a significant expansion of IMF resources and the awareness that both the IMF and the World Bank are unpopular on Capitol Hill, because they are seen as bailing out commercial banks that made bad loans to Third World countries.

Sources friendly to the IMF said Wednesday that even though the administration is proposing only a 35 percent increase, it will have great difficulty getting approval from Congress.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8155	1.8140
Pound sterling	1.5610	1.5630
Japanese yen	144.15	143.78
Swiss franc	1.6160	1.6146
French franc	6.1870	6.1758

Source: Reuters

Paris Commodities

Nov.23

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Mar	2,485	2,470	2,470	2,480	—18
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,490	2,510	—15
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	2,570	2,590	—28
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,400	2,420	—18
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,310	2,350	—20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,310	2,350	—23
Est. vol: 26 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 700 lots. Open interest: 12,768.					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	700	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	705	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	710	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	715	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	730	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	760	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	805	Unch.
Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 4.					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	600	635	—22
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	620	650	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	635	660	+ 3
May	N.T.	N.T.	640	660	— 2
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	660	687	+ 4
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	685	700	+ 7
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	690	715	+ 8
Est. vol: 0 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 212.					

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

TRADE:

Deficit Narrows

(Continued from first finance page)

that the country's current-account deficit would come to £20 billion this year, compared with £14.6 billion in 1988, and that it would fall back to about £15 billion in 1990.

The current account has been largely in deficit for the last two years as the economy has grown and sucked in imports. The growing gap and rising inflation threaten to undermine the ruling Conservative Party's chances of winning the next election, due by mid-1992.

Disarray over financial policy led to the resignation last month of Mr. Major's predecessor, Nigel Lawson.

In October, exports totaled £8.05 billion, down from September's record £8.42 billion but up from £6.59 billion in October 1988. Imports came to £9.9 billion, also below September's record £10.34 billion but up from £9.29 billion in October 1988. *(AP, Reuters)*

Pöhl to Propose Tighter EC Coordination

Reuters

BONN — The president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, said Thursday he wanted the European Community's central banks to coordinate monetary growth goals more closely.

"We support a common monetary supply policy," Mr. Pöhl told a conference of the West German Cooperative Bank Association.

He said European central banks did not have to agree to a common set of monetary aggregates or instruments, but they should try to harmonize their definitions of monetary growth.

He would propose this at the meeting next month of EC central bank governors.

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(w) Aldollar $ 21.70
(w) Alrenta FL 162.50
(w) America-Fund (I.E) $ 158.48
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 30.16
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 76.49
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 36.81
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 24.73
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 100.73
(w) Currency Units $ 104.25
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 623.43
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 251.21
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 333.23
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 144.72
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(d) Baerbond SF 939.00
(d) Conbar SF 1896.00
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(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1572.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1706.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2238.00
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(d) Swissbar SF 2416.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income BFr 9.871
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 100.85
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,367.08
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,167.46
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(w) France Capital FF 11,266.98
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(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 7,455.97
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,201.71
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier FF 5,832.83
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 116.31
(w) Callander F-Asset $ 103.86
(w) Callander F-Austria AS 1,502.07
(w) Callander F-Spanish. Ptas 9.776
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 92.15
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 36.68
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds $ 36.83
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth. $ 10.99
(w) CM North Amer Grth $ 9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 59,037.50
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 54,186.72
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 60,608.10
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd £ 508.67
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd FL 997.98
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 987.99
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,033.25
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,108.86
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) YEN 99,756.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 10.65
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B ECU 11.20
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A ecu 13.69
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B ecu 13.69
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 118,916.76
(w) CFI Long Terme FF1136,520.72
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 11636.88
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 11829.91
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicurrencies USD $ 1326.27
(d) Citicurrencies Managed $ 109.25
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1318.88
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1216.77
(d) Citi.Manag.Growth Euro. ECU 1060.99
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 940.92
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1080.32
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro. ECU 1064.53
(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 146.31
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Yen 12,305.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 111.13
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 128.70
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 135.65
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond $ 114.70
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 103.32
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. YEN 10,496.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 208.18025
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 12.33501
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 12.75329
(w) Citiland $ 1,002.05011
(w) Global Equities. $ 9.88000
(w) Global Money Market. $ 11.73000
(w) Global Bonds. $ 11.50000
CODEVALOR SICAV
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse SF 1884.90
(w) C.Rendement US$ $ 1435.77
(w) C.Croissance Dollar $ 1531.09
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling £ 814.06
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse SF 2052.93
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term. $ 10.76
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency. ecu 10.12
(w) Equity:United Kingdom £ 10.66
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 84.75
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 96.95
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 178.97
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 107.30
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 10,453.00
(d) Bond Voor £ Sterling £ 89.44
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 150.75
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR. $ 171.16
(d) CSF International SF 145.50
(d) Actions Suisses SF 591.25
(d) Europa-Valor SF 220.75
(d) Energie-Valor SF 164.00
(d) Canasec SF 661.00
(d) Ussec SF 792.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 221.75
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A DM 249.42
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B DM 249.42
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 182.68
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 112.54
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 117.48
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 248.99
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 248.99
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 99.47
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 110.62
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 95.35
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 108.77
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 100.97
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 111.49
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 104.17
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 117.84
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1448.97
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1249.14
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1542.63
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 117,029.00
(d) CS Tiger Fund $ 502.64
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 44.31
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 79.32

DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd $ 147.31
(w) Winchester Capital $ 106.35
(w) Winchester Holdings FF 145.78
(w) Winchester Holdings $ 15.20
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S ECU 1122.96
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S ECU 1126.45
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd. ECU 11.66
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 34.97
(w) Worldwide Special $ 821.84
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified $ 13.93
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series $ 15.95
(m) Winchester Frontier $ 198.45
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd $ 101.47
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.26 Offer $ 13.668
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 19.86 Offer $ 20.476
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.2360
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.8030
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.4689
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0469
(w) Long Term $ 30.8533
ELDERS EUROPE - Guernsey - (0481) 26268
(m) Elders Europe Futures Fund $ 10000.00
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Rafter. (212) 573-0440
(d) EFF $ 336.72
(d) ESI $ 110.94
(d) ESP $ 172.07
(d) EMR $ 104.86
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 25 17 25
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 99.00Offer SF 105.00
(w) Elders Aus Bid A$ 88.25Offer a$ 93.50
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europe A FL 11.14
(w) Global A FL 5
(w) North America A FL 10.50
(w) UK Equities £ 10.36
(w) UK Small Co. £ 9.55
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Meteore Y 145,856.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1922.60
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1. Laurence Pounty Hill. EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer. Smaller Cos.Eqty. Ptfl. $ 10.87
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl. $ 11.99
(w) European Equity Ptfl. $ 12.52
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl. $ 11.90
(w) Amer. Mgl. Equity Ptfl. $ 9.59
(d) Western Pac. Equity Ptfl. $ 10.31
(d) Mediterranean Equity Ptfl. $ 9.16
(d) British Equity Portfolio $ 8.76
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. $ 9.65
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. £ 10.08
(d) North American Bond Ptfl. $ 10.20
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Ptfl. $ 10.23
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio £ 9.76
(d) ECU Bond Portfolio ECU 10.00
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX) S.A.
(d)New Europe Fund $ 10.29
(d)Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 9.34
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 98.65
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 100.00*
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 63.45
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref. $ 100.00*
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 136.10
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 17.08
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 168.38
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 273.66
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 10.47
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 11.08
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 16.20
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 71.45
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 23.45
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 14.08
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 13.80
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 14.56
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 105.51
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 39.67
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 65.58
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio $ 1.05
(d) European Portfolio $ 1.69
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.53
(d) South East Asian Portfolio $ 1.07
(d) U.K. Portfolio £ 1.02
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio $ 0.95
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl. £ 10.65
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio $ 10.39
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(w) Portofolio (B.) $ 0.8600
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.67
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w)Gaia HedgeI $ $ 83.55 Red $ 82.92
(w)Gaia HedgeII $ $ 94.45 Red $ 92.07
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164. 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640
(w) GAM (CH) America SF 1280.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1448.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1755.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45.La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.033
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.061
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.210
(d) Yen Deposit Y 514.100
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.205
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd A$ 1.124
(d) French Franc Deposit fd FF 10.58
(d) N. American $ 1.71
(d) Japan Y 778.00
(d) Pacific Basin Y 322.00
(d) International growth $ 2.97
(d) British £ 2.26
(d) Sterling Bond £ 1.05
(d) International Bond $ 1.19
(d) Yen Convertible bond Y 3151.00
(d) European Fund DM 5.65
(d) E.C.U. Bond Fund ECU 0.99
(d) Australasian fund £ 0.36
(d) Canadian fund Can$ 0.99
(d) Emerging Markets Fund £ 1.40
(d) Global Resources Fund £ 0.79
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:01-4994171. Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 1074.87
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 213.3021
(w) State St. American $ 310.56
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 25.36
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 119.87
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 10,058.00
(c) Rentinbel Cap. LF 10,580.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St.Douglas.I. of Man.44-624-26037
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 237.64
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 251.53
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 151.61
(w) GAM Asean Inc $ 157.84
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 110.72
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 126.37
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 198.31
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 28.95
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 110.18
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 255.23
(w) GAM France Inc FF 1464.16
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 723.34
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 104.70
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 196.97
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 161.58
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 470.07
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 103.27
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 105.35
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 102.43
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 102.62
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,162.00
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 133.38
(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 325.14
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 159.88
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc $ 218.86
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 97.85
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 104.29
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 438.41
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 180.34
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 157.57
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 140.15
(w) GAM ut Inc. $ 290.56
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 220.11
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 91.29
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 103.29
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 92.44
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 12,082.00
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 48.76
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 14.43
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 30.09
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 39.91
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund $ 10.59
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 16.80
(d) G.T. Britain Fund $ 7.24
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 11.84
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 21.44
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 29.61
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 31.94
(w) G.T Global Small Cos.Fund $ 14.97
(d) G.T.Global Techno. Fd $ 16.51
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 26.36
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 11.45
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 11.70
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 13.19
(w) G.T. Korea Fund $ 10.04
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 7.34
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 33.44
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $ 9.42
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl. £ 9.73
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £ 8.41
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 36.22
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 7.49
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund $ 9.78
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 13.15
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 18.30
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 38.87
(d) European Equity Fund DM 17.33
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 13.23
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 26.84
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 18.80
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 49.47
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 93.45
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 566.40
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 214.39
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,765.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 208.90
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A $ 111.50
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 113.60
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Nethert. FL 203.95
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 98.20
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 100.91
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 99.60
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 105.63
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 102.92
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 16.90
(d) Int.Belga Fund LF 3403.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 6376.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1310.66
(d) Int.World Fund $ 100.27
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1106.45*
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey

JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 20,045.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 29.29
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 96.28
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 63.70
(d) J.F European $ 10.96
(d) J.F International $ 14.02
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.09
KIDDER.PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 842.04
(b) Galactica Fund Ltd. $ 1008.69
(b) Stonehenge Ltd. $ 978.00
THE LIBERTY FUNDS U.S. 866-763-8959
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ 90.57
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mrs. C. Bertelotti.(22) 208611/ext. 2222.
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 107.70
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 184.30
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 236.70
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income SF 284.90
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 165.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 254.20
+(w)Lloyds Intl. Smaller Cos $ 17.65
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Alubaf Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ 92.23
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 38.01
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 13.63
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 18.80
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 20.36
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 18.09
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 14.38
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 12.73
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 10.37
(m) Flame Mint Gtd Plc $ 109.17
(m) Mint Se Res Ltd (BNP) $ 98.49
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 18.58
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Sterling Class £ 4.55
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.06
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd $ 11.66
(d) Global equity Portfolio $ 10.79
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 10.99
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio $ 13.95
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.38
(d) US Federal Securites $ 9.88
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 11.04
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 10.96
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 10.99
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 10.03
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion £ 10.46
(d) US Dollar Portfolion $ 10.88
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 1009.00
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier. Jersey
(d) Int.High Income $ 2.454
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 14.37
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.258
(d) Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 10.00
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.949
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 3.039
(d) U.K. Growth £ 1.041
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth £ 1.385
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals £ 1.109
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 17.60
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 4.523
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1768*
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 17.75
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 13.74
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 161.71
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 2.29
(w) NMB Dutch Fund FL 38.30
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 10.55
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 10.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 21.09
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 16.91
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 17.21
(w) Japanese Yen $ 25.60
(w) Poud Sterling £ 15.79
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.61
(w) Dutch Florin FL 12.61
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.44
(w) HY Euro. Currencies ECU 9.96
(w) HY Euro.Curr.Divi.Pay. ECU 9.97
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.60
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying SF 10.10
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 12.56
(w) European Currency ECU 14.16
(w) Convertibles $ 11.38
(w) French Franc F 101.74
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 10.34
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11031.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 129.35
(d) Ecuacor ECU 1,371.43
(d) Far East Growth Fund $ 151.69
(d) Luxor $ 8.80
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,396.00
(d) Pareurope Growth $ 21.15
(d) Parinter Fund $ 219.31
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 155.51
(d) Europhenix ECU 188.76
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 12.74
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,291.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,390.00
(w) Obli-Franc FF 1,238.28
(w) Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,152.95
(w) Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,286.78
(w) Obligestion SF 89.62
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,239.55
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,319.90
(w) Obli-Yen 'A' Y 105,703.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B' Y 115,163.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 1,050.02
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,110.16
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,511.17
(w) Parjapon Y 3,491.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2085.51
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. ECU 965.86
(m) Media Ltd. $ 1001.69
(m) Nescal Ltd $ 1281.94
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1572.95
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 270.08
(m) Value N.V. $ 2057.39
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012KK Amsterdam (20-5211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 42.40
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 26.34
(w) DP Energy Resources. $ 45.81
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 59.30
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 57.32
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 344.28
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 276.18
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 23.80
(d) Pioneer II $ 20.24
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 16.49
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 13.31
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.59
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 105.30
(d) Rolinco FL 106.00
(d) Rorento FL 59.70
(d) Rodamco FL 81.20
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 201.53
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 5.44*
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 15.06*
+(w)RBC European Fund $ 11.88
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 43.76
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 54.01
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 12.53*
+(d)RBC Mon.Currency Fd $ 38.68
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd $ 15.54
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel.:(352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d)Alpha UK £ 1.21
(d)Alpha US$ $ 1.36
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 5.45
(d)Alpha Japanese Y 1090.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.18
(d)Alpha European ECU 1.14
(d)Gold Share $ 1.18
BOND FUNDS
(d)Sterling Pound £ 102.76
(d)US$ Bond US$ 112.77
(d)Deutschmark Bond DM 49.47
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 54.34
RESERVE FUNDS
(d)Sterling Reserve £ 11.423
(d)US$ Reserve $ 10.802
(d)Deutschmark Reserve DM 10.540
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 12.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)
(d) IP Global Balanced $ 11.47
(d) IP Precious Metals $ 9.81
(d) IP Global Bond $ 10.43
(d) IP US Share $ 12.55
(d) IP Global Equity $ 12.43
(d) IP Pacific Equity $ 11.44
(d) IP Euro Equity $ 12.99
(d) IP US Govt-securities $ 10.98
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w)Equity Intl Acc $ 11.58
(w)Equity Intl Inc $ 10.83
(d)Equity Global $ 1.09
(w)Equity Far East $ 1.88
(w)Equity Gold $ 0.98
(w)Equity Japan Y 141.00
(d)Equity Nordic $ 1.21
(d)Equity U.K. £ 1.10
(d)Equity Continental Europe $ 1.13
(d)Equity Mediterranean $ 1.09
(d)Equity North America $ 1.30
(d)Bond DEM DM 0.94
(w)Bond Intl Acc $ 7.91
(w)Bond Intl Inc $ 6.61
(d)Bond Sweden SEK 10.12
(d)Bond Dollar $ 1.02
(w)High Income Acc $ 1.04
(w)High Income Inc $ 0.92
(w)Multicurrency $ 1.0888
(d)FRF FF 1.0463
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 11.88
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 21.87
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 86.53
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.27
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1639.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 11.74
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 11.64
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 557.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.15
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 11.48
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1680.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 11.76
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 10.68
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 11.90
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 114.16
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 11.14
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 103.88
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2300 Luxembourg
(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 43.25
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 52.63
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 12.65
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.77
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 10.00
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 9.41

(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 9.98
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor SF 470.50
(d) AngloValor £ 178.79
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 612.45
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 102.56
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 139.37
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 114.55
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 101.43
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 117.38
(d) FranceValor FF 1789.46
(d) GermaniaValor DM 474.15
(d) Gold Portfolio SF 594.07
(d) ItalValor Lit 487,829.00
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 430.50
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 5832.97
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1131.00
(d) SBC Str Bond A/B SF 998.89
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 106.28
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec SF 104.62
(d) Swissvalor SF 383.00
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 80.59
(d) UniversalFund SF 121.71
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11,847.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund $ 2.12
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. £ 12.05
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM 34.18
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 19.99
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. £ 7.05
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 11.00
(d) Thornton European Fund $ 6.41
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 11.70
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 27.04
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 24.13
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 61.31
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 31.45
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd $ 10.81
(d) Thor.Litl. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 22.44
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 7.56
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund. $ 10.02
(w) The Global Access Fund. $ 9.49
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 9.99
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 44.82
(d) Eurobond $ 28.21
(d) Mortgage C$ 13.67
(d) Overseas $ 28.85
(d) Tiger $ 41.96
(d) High Yield Bond £ 66.10
(d) Marunouchi £ 89.20
(d) Far Eastern £ 641.80
(d) Gilt £ 500.90
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar $ 1.254
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg £ 106.10
(d) 1992 £ 280.00
(d) Wall Street $ 263.10
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog £ 98.50*
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 973.97
(d) M-FUND SF 1091.16
(d) E-FUND SF 549.56
(d) J-FUND SF 487.21
(d) M-Distribution SF 103.42
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 10.31
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 42.00
(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.00
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 745.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 200.20
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 110.85
(c) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 218.50
(d) Eurit SF 338.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 300.00
(d) Francit Shares. SF 218.50
(d) Germac Shares. SF 224.50
(d) Globinvest Shares. SF 116.50
(d) Gold Invest Shares. SF 290.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 241.00
(d) Itac Shares SF 226.00
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1742.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 233.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 251.50
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 1087.58
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. YEN 86701.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 36.70
(d) Unifonds DM 32.80
(d) Unirak DM 80.00
(d) Unizins DM 106.65
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 10.31
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 12.35
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.52
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 9.41
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 6.54

Other Funds

(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94' $ 8.9716
(r) Actiprotssance $ 496.05
(r) Actifinance Intl $ 995.92
(w) Actigestion FF 1177.15
(w) Activest Intl $ 22.46
(d) Amvabel FL 88.40
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 242.21
(b) Ariane $ 3,544.22
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 89.44
(d) Atlas Fund SF 122.45
(r) Australia Fund $ 15.59
(d) Bahamas Superfund $ 714.00
(d) Berg Norden Sicav $ 130.18
(d) Berg Trust Sicav $ 119.87
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund $ 11.55
(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int. $ 87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 116.75
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund $ 10.69
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1251.00
(d) Cash Gestion FF 9780.75
(d) CB German Index Fund DM 115.54
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 34.55
(w) Columbia Securities FL 111.97
(d) Conqueror Fund Ltd $ 100.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 18.87
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 41.56
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 244.77
(d) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 9357.00
(w) D.G.C. $ 195.81
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND $ 93.67
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1006.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1143.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 24.54
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 16.98
(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl. $ 64.53
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 11.40
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 880.75
(d) Emperor Fund Limited $ 103.32
(w) Esprit Sicav ECU 1170.16
(w) Esprito Sto Inv M 5th Eur Fd. $ 10.92
(d) Europe Obligations ECU 74.20
(d) Europe 1992 $ 9.68
(d) Exclusive Advisors Fd Ltd $ 99.57
(m) Fatum Fund $ 1005.68
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 138.80
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 36.10
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 38,451.89
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff FF 108.74
(d) Fonditalia $ 75.72
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 198.50
(d) Forexfund Limited $ 9.82
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF 73.25
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd DM 153.40
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 39.14
(w) Future Div.Fund $ 28,470.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 18.50
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2048.02
(d) Green Line France FF 682.64
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 282.75
(w) Hestia Funds $ 153.92
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1886.90
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 189.34
(w) IFDC Japan Fund YEN 50,247.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 14.54
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 11.21
(w) Intercu Fund ECU 1217.89
(m)Interface Fund Ltd. $ 142.42
(d) Interfund SA $ 38.99
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 416.21
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.82
(w) Intersec SA $ 3631.35
(d) Investa DWS DM 68.34
(w) Inoremet $ 10.66
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 43.35
(m) Japan Selection Asses. Y 10,435.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 216.65
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 308.50
(w) Kenmar Intl - B $ 9349.43
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 268.48
(d) KML-II High Yield 22/11/89 $ 836.94
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 42.95
(w) LACO International $ 7.29
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises FF 268.22
(d) Liquibaer $ 1799.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 88.23
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 98.76
(w) Luxfund $ 111.49
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 130.22
(w)ML Morgens Lv HI Yld.Inv.NV $ 8.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 40.15
(d) NCA FUND $ 11.36
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 198.27
(m) NMT Citadel Bond SF 115.45
(m) NMT Nastec Portfolio s/s $ 107.73
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 16.05
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd $ 14.17
(d) Nordmix Lit 11187.00
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 282.04
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 135.44
(m) Overlook Performance $ 1136.26
(d) Pacific Nies Fund $ 10.69
(w) PAM Futures Trad. $ 1127.43
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 126.22
(d) Preferred Capital Fund Lt. $ 96.01
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.17/11/89 $ 7.32
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund $ 0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 14,191.77
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd $ 9.87
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 381.10
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 10.74
(d) Scrakreek Holding n.v.++ $ 31.00
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ 8.47
(d) SCI/Tech.SA Luxembourg $ 18.68
(m) SP International S.A. $ 5083.21
(w) SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 986.29
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A. $ 6.77
(b) Stellux Fund $ 187.53
(w) Sussex Silverman $ 1057.80
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 64.29
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 10.37
(m) The Optimum Fund $ 1234.24
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C)Jap.fd Sicav $ 11.93
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 38348.00
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD $ 4473.14
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 210.46
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3645.07
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1891.43
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1415.16
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 70.56
(d) Unico Equity.Fund DM 62.83
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1529.67
(r) Uni Capital Fund $ 1673.16
(d) Univers Bonds DM 130.59
(d) Vanderbilt Assets $ 16.78
(m) Victor Futures fund $ 184.34
(d) Victoria Fund $ 8,750.00
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.43
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 11.92
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 89,923.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austria Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ● - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 23

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	41.90	42
ACF Holding	37	37.90
Aegon	108.30	107.50
Ahold	129.90	124.60
Akzo	127.50	127
AMEV	59.70	57.90
A'Dam Rubber	6.10	6.10
Amro Bank	79.80	79
Bols	175	173
Buhrmann Tett	65.70	64.20
BVG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Center Parcs	64.50	64.70
CSM	74.90	74.60
DAF	43.90	43.40
DSM	112.50	111.10
Elsevier	75.10	74.70
Fokker	39.80	39
Gist-Brocades	34.60	34.60
Heineken	119.30	117.90
Hoogovens	81.40	80.70
Hunter Douglas	115.80	116
IHC Caland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter Mueller	100	99.80
KLM	45.40	44.70
KNP	48.40	47.70
Nat Neder	69.50	68.10
Nedlloyd	85	84.30
NMB Bank	44.80	44.50
Oce Grinten	299	296
Pakhoed	133.30	132.90
Philips	48.50	48.30
Robeco	106	105.30
Rodamco	81.30	81.20
Rolinco	106.30	105.90
Rorento	59.70	59.70
Royal Dutch	137.80	137.40
Unilever	151.20	149.10
Van Ommeren	30.10	30
VMF Stork	41.50	40.90
VNU	104	102.60
Wessanen	61.80	61.60
Wolters/Kluwer	43.90	44

CBS Gen'l trend index: 180.40
Previous: 178.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5520	5510
Bekaert	15125	14850
Cockerill	225	226
Cobepa	6040	6100
Delhaize	5920	5940
EBES	4640	4660
GB-Inno-BM	1430	1434
GBL	4615	4600
Gevaert	8150	8100
Hoboken	26700	27200
Intercom	3725	3730
Kredietbank	4495	4450
Petrofina	12250	12225
Royal Belge	6400	6400
Soc Gen Bque	5790	5900
Sofina	14200	14200
Solvay	14475	14500
Tractebel	9460	9600
UCB	17750	17600
Unerg Ps	2600	2640

Current Stock Index: 4578.57
Previous: 6581.19

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	260.30	256
Allianz Hldg	2130	2095
Altana Ind	413.50	412.50
Asko Dt. Kfhs	810	810
BASF	270.50	270.10
Bayer	290.20	288.80
Bay. Hypo bank	371	366
Bay Vereinsbank	363	356.50
BBC	598.50	595
BHF	395	391
BMW	520	519.50
Commerzbank	247.50	243
Continental	328	319.50
Daimler-Benz	648	642
Degussa	522	505.50
Dt Babcock	224	225.50
Deutsche Bank	681	670.50
Dresdner Bank	341	333.80
Feldmuehle	529.50	529.30
Harpener	400	400
Henkel	528.50	518
Hochtief	970	965
Hoechst	261.50	263.20
Hoesch	265	260
Holzmann	1151	1185
Horten	324	324
Hussel	718	717
Ind Wke Karls	324	314.30
Kali Salz	219	218
Karstadt	625	624
Kaufhof	598.50	586.50
KHD Kloeckner	201	197.50
Kloeckner Werke	152	150
Krupp Stahl	195	200
Linde	780	775
Lufthansa	180.50	180
MAN AG	408	410.50
Mannesmann	272.50	268.80
Metallgesell	524	513.80
Muench Rueck	N.A.	2800
Nixdorf	334	335
PKI	268	268
Porsche	780	780
Preussag	330.50	323
PWA Papier	252	250
RWE	353	339.50
Rheinmetall	365	365
Schering	778	769
SEL	314.50	314
Siemens	600	597
Thyssen AG	230.60	227.50
Varta	333.50	335.50
Veba	395	395
VEW	178.50	176
Viag	317.50	313.80
Volkswagen	494	489
Wella Vz	614.70	614

Commerzbank index: 1824.80
Previous: 1808.70
FAZ index: 648.36
Previous: 643.49

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	137	139
Enso-Gutzeit	29.50	29.50
K.O.P.	48	47.30
Kymmene	87	88.50
Nokia	85	84
Pohjola	200	200
Stockmann	185	175
Utd Paper	117	117
Wartsila	340	340

Unitas Index: 590.80
Previous: 591.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	16.50	16.30
Cathay Pacific	8.35	8.30
Cavendish Int'l	3.25	3.27
Cheung Kong	9.35	9.45
China Light Pwr	14.60	14.60
Dairy Farm Int'l	7.50	7.40
Hang Lung Dev	4.92	4.92
Hang Seng Bank	24.30	24.30
Henderson Land	5.85	5.85
HK Air Eng.	22.40	22.50
HK China Gas	20.40	20.60
HK Electric	7.70	7.80
HK Land	8.90	9
HK Realty Trust	4.70	4.75
HK Shang Bank	7	7.05
HK Shang Hits	4.97	4.97
HK Telecomm	4.55	4.55
HK Ferry	5.55	5.60
Hutch Whampoa	9	9.10
Hysan Dev	1.36	1.35
Jardine Math.	25.30	25.30
Jardine Str Hld	14.10	14
Kowloon Motor	7	7.10
Mandarin Orient	5.50	5.45
Miramar Hotel	7.40	7.50
New World Dev	11.50	11.50
SHK Props	12.70	12.70
Stelux	3.05	3
Swire Pac A	16.10	16.30
Tai Cheung Prps	4.17	4.22
TVE	0.93	0.94
Wharf Hold	7.95	8
Wing On Co	7.85	7.90
Winsor Ind.	8.10	8.15
World Int'l	3.67	3.70

Hang Seng Index: 2800.79
Previous: 2812.02

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1710	1710
Altech	7425	7425
Anglo Amer Corp	10925	11050
Barlows	4100	4100
Blyvoor	1475	1475
Buffels	7100	6900
CFSA	9500	9650
Harmony	2800	2675
Highveld Steel	1675	1695
Kloof	4835	4885
Nedbank Grp	1040	1030
Rusplat	8150	8250
SA Brews	2540	2575
St Helena	4350	4100
Sasol	1130	1130
Welkom	3100	3175
Western Deep	18200	18600

Composite Stock Index: 2888
Previous: 2897

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.72	4.71
Anglo Am Gld	41.87	41.87
AA Corp	17.52	17.41
Asda-MFI Gp	1.29	1.30
Ass Brit Foods	4	3.98
Barclays	5.32	5.09
Bass	9.73	9.80
B.A.T.	7.87	7.82
Blue Circle	2.14	2.13
BOC Group	5.05	4.94
Boots	2.86	2.86
Bowater	3.98	3.98
BAe	5.22	5.03
BAA	3.58	3.58
Brit Airways	2.01	2
British Gas	2.09	2.04
BP	3.09	3.02
British Steel	1.26	1.26
Brit Telecom	2.87	2.85
BTR	4.27	4.26
Burmah Oil	6.60	6.45
Cable Wire	5.47	5.47
Cadbury Sch	3.37	3.33
Charter Cons	2.82	2.82
Comm Union	4.51	4.42
Cookson	2.58	2.46
Courtaulds	3.48	3.44
Dalgety	3.76	3.70
De Beers	N.Q.	14.37
Dixons	1.83	1.82
Driefontein	N.Q.	14.12
Fisons	3.35	3.37
Gen Acc F	10.60	10.47
GEC	2.13	2.10
GKN	3.75	3.71
Glaxo	14.56	14.45
Grand Met	5.25	5.18
Gt Univ Stores	15	15
GRE	2.18	2.12
Guinness	5.95	5.88
Hanson Tr	2.22	2.20
Hawker Sidd	6.16	6.12
ICI	10.93	10.86
Kingfisher	2.79	2.74
Land Sec	5.07	5
Legal Gen Grp	3.84	3.79
Lloyds Bank	4.29	4.17
Lonrho	2.66	2.64
Lucas Ind	6.23	6.58
Marks Sp	1.91	1.90
Maxwell	2.21	2.71
MB Group	1.80	1.75
Midland Bk	3.37	3.30
NatWest	3.35	3.34
Pearson Grp	7.15	7.12
P and O	5.57	5.53
Pilkington	2.37	2.28
Prudential	2.05	1.97
Racal Elec	2.43	2.42
Randfontein $	N.Q.	4.75
Rank Org	8.58	8.48
Reed Int'l	4.15	4.07
Reuters	9.13	9.87
Rolls Royce	1.60	1.56
Royal Dutch	43.12	42.75
RTZ	5.30	5.21
Saatchi	3.05	3
Sainsbury	2.55	2.51
Sears Holds	1.33	1.82
Shell	4.36	4.31
Siebec	5.47	5.45
STC	2.78	2.76
Std Chart Bk	5.37	5.27
Storehouse	1.18	1.11
Sun Alliance	2.96	2.95
Tate and Lyle	2.65	2.62
Tesco	1.87	1.87
Thorn EMI	7.30	7.30
T.I. Group	4.03	4.07
Trafalgar Hse	3.31	3.27
THF	2.80	2.75
Ultramar	3.34	3.28
Unilever	6.42	6.45
Utd Biscuits	3.62	3.55
Vickers	2	1.98
Wellcome	7.10	7.03
Woolworth	58.70	58.50

F.T. 30 Index: 1754.10
Previous: 1734.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2228.50
Previous: 2192.30

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	796	793
Bco. Central	950	950
Bco. Santander	786	787
Banesto	1045	1050
Dragados	N.Q.	—
Iberduero	N.Q.	—
Telefonica	N.Q.	—

S.E. General index: 300.14
Previous: 299.16

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4990	5000
Bastogi	369	368
Ciga hotels	4640	4610
CIR	5230	5205
Cred Ital	2735	2725
Eridania	7500	7460
Ferruzzi Fin.	2875	2870
Ferruzzi Agr.	2475	2490
Fiat SPA	11190	11070
Generali	41975	41900
IFI	23800	23500
Italcem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italgas	2895	2840
Italmobiliare	19000	19000
Mediobanca	17790	17800
Montedison	1985	1957
NBA	1821	1830
Olivetti	7850	7880
Pirelli	3115	3127
RAS	27800	27800
Rinascente	7175	7145
Saipem	2479	2435
SIP	3110	3078
SME	4190	4163
Snia	2830	2825
Standa	30450	30200
Stet	4636	4610
Toro Assi Risp	21295	20700

a: x 100.
MIB current index: 1125
Previous: 1127

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	840	841
Air Liquide	656	655
Av Dassault	535	530
Bancaire	625	625
BIC	715	715
Bongrain	3030	2950
Bouygues	705	690
BSN-GD	717	710
Carrefour	3465	3371
Cerus	414.10	415
C.G.E.	489	481
Chargeurs	1116	1101
Club Med	570	560
Dumez	898	896
Elf-Aquitaine	489.40	487
Europe 1	948	932
Gen. Eaux	2130	2135
Hachette	374.40	369.90
Havas	1317	1307
Imetal	327	314.50
Lafarge Coppee	1419	1425
Legrand	3400	3370
Oreal (L')	4570	4585
L.V.M.H.	4843	4860
Matra	406	391.90
Merlin Gerin	4440	4440
Michelin	154.80	151.40
Moulinex	137	139
Occidentale	751	760
Paribas	595	595
Pernod-Ricard	1435	1396
Perrier	1790	1770
Peugeot	805	801
Printemps (Au)	661	679
Radiotechnique	515	502
Raff. St. Louis	1426	1472
Redoute (La)	3280	3320
Roussel Uclaf	2275	2302
Saint Gobain	610	616
Sanofi	992	1000
Skis Rossignol	1059	1040
Societ. Generale	515	501
Suez	393.70	390
Telemecanique	4031	4031
Thomson-CSF	157.40	153.20
Total	491.10	489.10
Valeo	795	787

CAC 40 Index: + 0.35%
Previous: + 0.66%

Sao Paulo

Nov. 22

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	0.27	0.28
Bradesco	0.06	0.06
Brahma	0.04	0.04
Paranapanema	0.04	0.04
Petrobras	2.78	2.82
Varig	0.85	0.86

Prices in U.S. dollars.
Bovespa index: 34296
Previous: 33809

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.20	5.20
City Dev.	3.60	3.56
DBS	10.40	10.40
Fraser Neave	8.90	8.80
Genting	6.95	6.75
Harrisons Plant	1.74	1.79
How Par	2.77	2.72
Hume	2.42	2.44
Inchcape	5.15	5.25
Keppel	5.70	5.60
KL Kepong	3.38	3.40
Lum Chang	1.53	1.54
Malayan Banking	7.80	7.55
OCBC	9.30	9.30
OUB	4.02	4.08
OUE	8.05	8.20
Sembawang	4.90	4.92
Shangri-la	8.70	8.60
Sime Darby	3.64	3.58
SIA	14.10	13.90
S'pore Land	14.40	14.40
S'pore Press	8.75	8.70
Sing Steamship	3.58	3.54
Straits Trading	3.60	3.58
UOB	5.35	5.30
United Overseas	2.07	2.02

Straits Times Ind.: 1378.85
Previous: 1361.67

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	273	273
Alfa Laval	190	185
Asea	615	623
Astra -A	303	298
Atlas Copco	250	252
Electrolux B	243	240
Ericsson	800	793
Esselte-A	230	230
Handelsbanken	111	111
Pharmacia-A	150	150
Norsk Hydro	148.50	144
Saab-Scania	228	232
Sandvik	280	280
SCA-A	120	120
S-E. Banken	87	88.50
Skandia Ins-A	250	250
Skanska	500	495
SKF	128	123
Stora	286	285
Swedish Match B	N.Q.	—
Volvo	394	395

Affaersvaerlden: 1039.80
Previous: 1038.28

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.48	5.56
BHP	8.74	8.88
Boral	3.41	3.40
Bougainville	1.44	1.73
Coles Myer	8.26	8.32
Comalco	3.85	3.82
CRA	11.20	11.20
CSR	5.10	5.12
Dunlop	4.60	4.62
Elders IXL	2.27	2.30
ICI Australia	6.16	6.16
Magellan	1.70	1.70
MIM	2.32	2.28
Nat Aust Bank	6.80	6.80
News Corp	13.25	13
N Broken Hill	2.88	2.84
Poseidon	2.48	2.45
QCT Resources	1.40	1.43
Santos	3.85	3.88
Thomas Nation	2.90	2.93
Western Mining	6.52	6.56
Westpac Banking	5.22	5.25
Woodside	2.94	2.95

All ordinaries index: 1632
Previous: 1637.80

Market Closed

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Thursday for a holiday.

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8140	8080
Alusuisse	1339	1314
Bank Leu	3210	3210
Brown Boveri	5125	5090
Ciba Geigy	3610	3590
Credit Suisse	2605	2530
Elektrow	2750	2740
Fischer	1845	1830
Interdiscount	3885	3825
Jacob Suchard	6425	6390
Jelmoli	2475	2450
Landis Gyr	1330	1340
Moevenpick	5200	5200
Nestle	8500	8400
Oerlikon-B	1020	995
Pargesa Hld	1800	1730
Roche Holding B	3505	3475
Sandoz	1925	1885
Schindler	5225	5150
Sulzer	575	512
Surveillance	4900	4875
Swissair	1190	1120
SBC	346	338
Swiss Reinsur	2190	2115
Swiss Volksbank	1845	1825
Union Bank	3745	3670
Winterthur	4400	4400
Zurich Ins	2110	2090

SBS Index: 650.70
Previous: 644.68

Toronto

Nov. 23

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	2 P.M.	Chg.
5063	Abti Prce	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
14900	Agnico E	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
21380	Air Canada	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
9585	Alt Energy	$19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
1600	Alta Nat	$17½	17¼	17½	
118576	A Barick	$37⅜	37⅛	37¼	
800	Alco I f	$10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
47386	BCE Inc	$43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	
69599	BCED	122	117	120	
5600	BC Gas	$15⅛	15	15	
650	BP Canada	$21	20¾	21	— ⅛
31300	Bt Bk Nkll	217	215	217	+ 3
34766	Bank N S	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
4100	Bolon	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
1600	BCE Mobl	$32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
500	Bramalea	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
19050	BC Phone	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6600	Brunswk	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
403100	CAE	$10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
14400	CCL A	$12¾	11	11	—1¾
389400	CCL B f	$12⅝	11	11	—1½
33550	Campeau	$5¾	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
562	C Nor West	400	400	400	—10
2000	C Packrs	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
33567	CI Bk Com	$31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
1100	CP Forest	$37	37	37	
126929	CP Ltd	$24½	24	24	
9631	CTire A f	$25½	25¼	25¼	
1080	C Util B	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5810	Canfor	$25⅝	25½	25½	
200	Cara	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
151	Celanese	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅞
322	Cntrl Cap	$11½	11½	11½	
19050	Cineplex	$10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
182861	Corona A f	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
2220	Denison A p	460	450	460	+ 5
2778	Denison B f	450	440	450	
1900	Derlan	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
2000	Dickngn A f	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5350	Dofasco	$25	24⅝	24⅝	
100	Du Pont A	$26½	26½	26½	— ½
9300	Dylex A f	$10⅛	10	10	— ¼
5100	Enfield	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
97700	Equity Svr A	455	445	455	+ 5
800	FCA Intl	$18	18	18	
2800	FP1 Ltd	$6½	6½	6½	
28925	Fed Ind A	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
200	Fed Plan	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
100	F City Fin	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
490	Fiet CCan A	$16	16	16	
2100	Fiet C Inv	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
35	Gendis A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
142250	Goldcorp f	$5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
508	Graft G	$9½	9½	9½	
5661	Hayes D	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14075	Hees Intl	$28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅜
163795	Hemlo Gld	$18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
4000	Hollinger I	$11	11	11	— ⅛
89405	Horsham f	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
3019	H Bay Co	$31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
16905	Imasco L	$37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
13780	Interhome	$44¼	44	44	
3000	Ipsco	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
13900	Ivaco A f	$10⅞	10½	10⅝	
3900	Jannock	$19¾	19½	19¾	
9	Kerr Add	$19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
13445	Labatt	$24¾	24½	24¾	
710	Lablaw Co	$14½	14¼	14¼	
30425	Mackenzie	$9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
2120	Magna A f	$9¾	9½	9¾	
200	MDS H A	$28½	28½	28½	+ ½
20300	Mclan H X	$11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
975	Maritime f	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
2866	Mark Res	$9½	9½	9½	
2570	Minnova	$19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
3429	Molson A f	$39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
7450	Noma A f	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
14600	Noranda F	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
54478	Noranda I	$24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
3185	Norcen	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
238050	Nova Cor f	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14848	Nowsco W	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
4900	Onex C f	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
31202	Oshawa A f	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
1550	PWA Corp	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
13475	Paurin A f	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3200	PanCan P	$28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
227773	Placer Dm	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
8900	Poco Pete	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1000	Que Sturg o	150	150	150	— 5
21850	Rayrock f	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
11500	Renisanc	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
1505	Rogers B f	$98½	98	98	
100	Rothman	$72	72	72	
28726	Royal Bnk	$49⅛	49	49	— ⅛
45367	Ry Trco	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
6864	Sceptre R	465	460	460	
3000	Scotts f	$16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
11585	Sears Con	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
4420	SHL Systm	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2150	Shell Can	$40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅛
5140	Sherritt	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
14208	Southam	$32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
2018	Spar Aero f	$9⅝	9½	9½	
37459	Stelco A	$20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
11475	TCC Bev	$12⅛	12	12	
14	Teck Cor A	$27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
40713	Teck B f	$27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
81424	ThomCor	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
173410	Tor Dm Bk	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	
6475	Torstar B f	$33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	
48754	TrnAlta U	$14⅝	14½	14½	
[illegible]	TrCan PL	$17⅛	16⅞	17	
290519	Trimac	$5⅝	5⅜	5½	
157400	Triton A	$22½	22	22	+ ⅛
6150	Trizec A f	$25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26225	Turbo	52	51	51	— 1
270	Unicorp A f	$5½	5½	5½	
4791	U Entprise	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
6151	Westmin	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
800	Weston	$41	41	41	
2244	Woodwd A	260	250	250	
	Total sales 15,366,952 shares				

TSE 300 Index: Noon 3,912.80 Prev. Close 3,920.60

Montreal

Nov. 22

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
49495	Bank Mont	$33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
1100	BombrdrA	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	
7750	BombrdrB	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
40300	Cambior	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5690	Cascades	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1532	DomTxtA	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
600	Donohue	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2324	Memotec	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14017	NatBk Cda	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
6710	Noverco	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21600	Power Corp	$16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
7520	Provigo	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
400	QuebecrA	$15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
740	QuebecrB	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1355	Videotron	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
	Total Sales 7,242,427 shares.				

Industrials Index: Close 1,580.03 Previous 1,581.73

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS
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International Herald Tribune A Special Report Friday, November 24, 1989

Lyon: Ambitious Goals

Bourse Attracts Foreign Interest

Emphasis on Smaller Stocks Brings Its Own Rewards

By Madeleine Resener

LYON — France's second most active stock market is also its most ancient. In medieval Europe, the bourse of Lyon was a flourishing exchange established by the Florentines who crossed the Alps in the 15th century.

By 1900, nearly 900 French companies were listed in Lyon. Due to the centralization of the French economy and government, however, Paris soon eclipsed Lyon as the country's main financial center. The number of companies quoted in Lyon plummeted, and trading activity dwindled.

But today, with a capitalization of 105.5 billion francs ($16.8 billion), about 60 quoted companies, and 34.4 billion francs in transactions in the first nine months of this year, the Lyon bourse is again attracting attention from foreign investors for its flourishing *second marché*, created six years ago.

Last January, a continuous share quotation system was installed using the facilities and computer network of the Paris stockbrokers' association, and so far this year, there have been half a dozen new introductions on the second market. Several sizable companies got their start on Lyon's exchange, including Stéphane Kélian, a chain of women's luxury shoe stores, and Alain Manoukian, a chain of stores selling sweaters and other woolens.

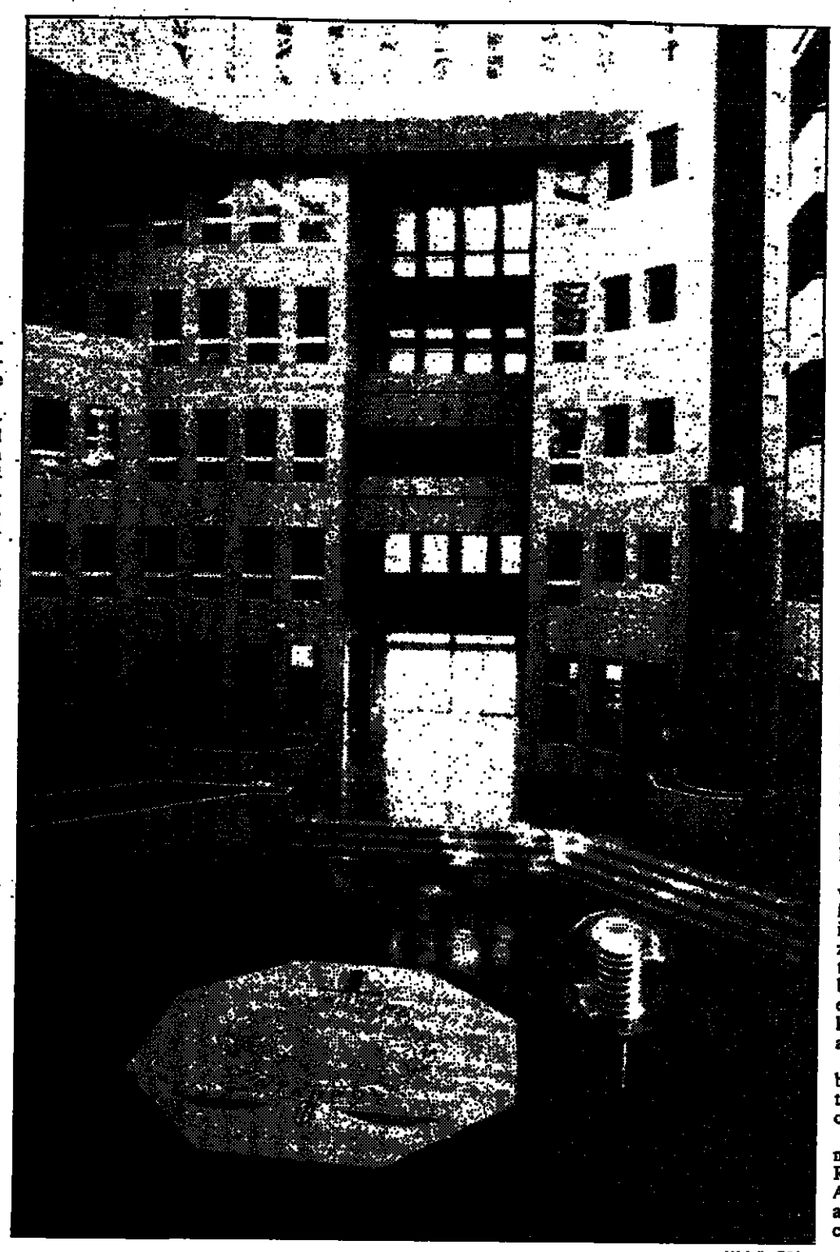
Foreign investors are watching all of this activity with increasing interest. "It's easy to buy shares of Paribas or Saint Gobain on the Paris bourse," said Dominique Nouvellet, founder and head of Siparex, a capital-development group based in Lyon. "But if the French economy continues to expand, it makes more sense to invest in high-growth small businesses, where potential profits are greater."

Many foreign, particularly British, investors, have understood this and are investing actively in companies listed on Lyon's second market. Why Lyon, rather than Paris, which also has a second market? Because Lyon's financial specialists have focused on the region's small businesses, which makes it easier to invest in these companies than it is in Paris, where the nation's big corporations occupy the attention of stock traders. More information is available, and trading in smaller companies is more animated.

"The second marché of Paris is necessarily more anonymous," said Jean Chemain, head of the Lyon Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "In Lyon, small and medium-size companies find financial experts specialized in their problems, people who are capable of structuring financial operations especially for them." As a result, Lyon is increasingly attracting to its exchange small businesses from outside the Rhône-Alpes region, business leaders said.

One of the key players in the development of Lyon's second market is Louis Thamberger, a former director of the Lyonnaise de Banque, who founded "Lyon Finance et Industrie," a group that has launched 30 companies on the Lyon bourse. Most of these are highly profitable, family-owned and -run businesses with revenues of between 80 million and 200 million francs whose stock prices have subsequently soared; they include Henri Maire Vins du Jura, Stéphane Kélian and Alain Manoukian. By going onto the second

Continued on page 19



J.N. Lafer/Editing

The new Interpol headquarters in Lyon, which President Mitterrand is due to inaugurate Monday, will ultimately form part of an international congress center.

From Regional Center To European Metropolis

City Seeks a Modern 'Crossroads' Role

By Henry Tanner

LYON — Having been a great provincial capital for centuries, Lyon now is waging a campaign to become an international metropolis that will be dealing and trading on equal terms with the leading European cities closest to it: Barcelona, Turin, Geneva and, only slightly more afield, the high-technology Meccas of Stuttgart and Munich.

The planners who just put the finishing touches to a new master plan for the next 20 years believe that the city and its region have the means to reach their goal quickly. Politicians and businessmen enthusiastically agree.

"We are ready for an explosion," said one of them. The fast-growing industrial urban area, with a radius of some 40 kilometers (25 miles) around the city, has accumulated so much strength and vitality over the years that it stands at the point of take-off to the international level, he said.

Lyon's assets are in place: They include geography, demography, the "critical mass" for economic expansion, a constantly improving infrastructure and a centuries-old array of industries that have been wise enough to become highly diversied and technologically up to date.

The timing is right too, the planners say. There are two great opportunities that Lyon must not miss — European and French administrative reform.

The European Community's rapid progress toward economic integration is creating the conditions for Lyon's reach across the nearby national borders into the most thriving regions of Spain, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany. And France, though still the most centralized country of Western Europe, has begun to move toward regionalization in politics and economic life, giving local leaders previously unknown scope for shaping the future of their regions and cities without constant submission to Paris.

"We are ready. We have done a lot of work. We are better prepared than almost anybody to take advantage of Europe and of French decentralization," said one planner.

"We were the first in France to talk to Paris as mature men," said Jean Chemain, the head of the Regional Development Association of Lyon, or ADERLY, citing this as one of the reasons why Lyon and the Rhône-Alpes region of which it is the leading city are poised to move up to the international level.

"Crossroads." Everybody in Lyon seems to be talking about "crossroads."

It was a crossroads in Roman times; a trade route in the Middle Ages and later, and a gate between South and North and, diagonally, the Northwest and Southeast of Europe, for the armies of invaders and counter-invaders. Lyon, not Paris, was the birthplace in France of the silk industry, printing and banking — all three of which had come from Italy.

"Even our famous cuisine has absorbed Mediterranean, Italian, Swiss and other flavors. We have always been the most northern city of the South and the southern edge of the North," said Jean-Louis Dousson, the chief editor of Le Progrès, the leading regional newspaper.

When they look into the mirror, Lyonnais tend to see themselves proudly as serious, hard-working and reliable Northern Europeans — "almost Anglo-Saxon," as one of them said — but with a touch of the Southerners' fantasy and flair and a twinkle in their eyes.

> 'We have done a lot of work. We are better prepared than almost anybody.'

"We have a tremendous tradition. We were a thousand years old when Paris got started," said Mr. Dousson. Another journalist said that the Lyonnais have never been able to forget — or forgive — that at least once, under Francis I, they came close to becoming the capital of France.

Repeatedly in its history, Lyon has been odd man out and paid for it. It opposed the French Revolution under the Convention and was punished when revolutionary troops laid siege to the city. Its department was cut to half its size and is still one of the smallest in the country.

It opposed Napoleon to embrace him later. It was what its citizens proudly call "the capital of the French Resistance" against the Nazis.

Its European ambition today rests on an ardent campaign to become the hub of a trans-European network of super-fast trains and autoroutes as well as a recently constructed international airport.

The driving time to Geneva will be cut to an hour when the last stretch of super-highway between the two cities is completed next month. The mayor of Geneva is a regular participant in the meetings of local French officials dealing with regional development.

Satolas, the city's expanding airport, now has nine weekly nonstop flights to New York — seven by

Continued on page 18

TGV ATLANTIQUE MARKS NEW DEPARTURE FOR THE SNCF

French railway launches second high-speed service

High-speed trains have sped south east from Paris to Lyon since 1981, but the September inauguration of a second TGV (high-speed train) service to the west of the capital marks a new departure for the SNCF. Using second-generation TGV technology, it paves the way toward the creation of a pan-European network.

The Paris-Lyon commute – 512 kilometers or almost 300 miles each way – is the equivalent of going from Los Angeles to San Francisco and back. The TGV, the world's fastest train when it entered service in 1981, slashed the travel time for this round trip by over 50 percent, to slightly less than four hours.

Since then, 100 million travelers have used the TGV South East. Last year alone it carried 15 million people, or about one in five of all the long-distance passengers on the SNCF. This year, on September 24, it was joined by a second commercial service: the TGV Atlantic route from Paris to Le Mans, Rennes and Nantes.

Cutting the Paris Montparnasse to Le Mans travel time from 100 to 55 minutes, the new gunmetal-grey trains – unlike the now familiar orange-coloured TGV South East trains – are even faster, than their predecessors, cruising at a steady 186 miles per hour.

The project, which represents a 19.8 billion franc ($ 3.2 billion) investment in the future of high-speed rail travel, is not only redefining the state-of-the-art. It's also establishing new levels of service for long-distance travel.

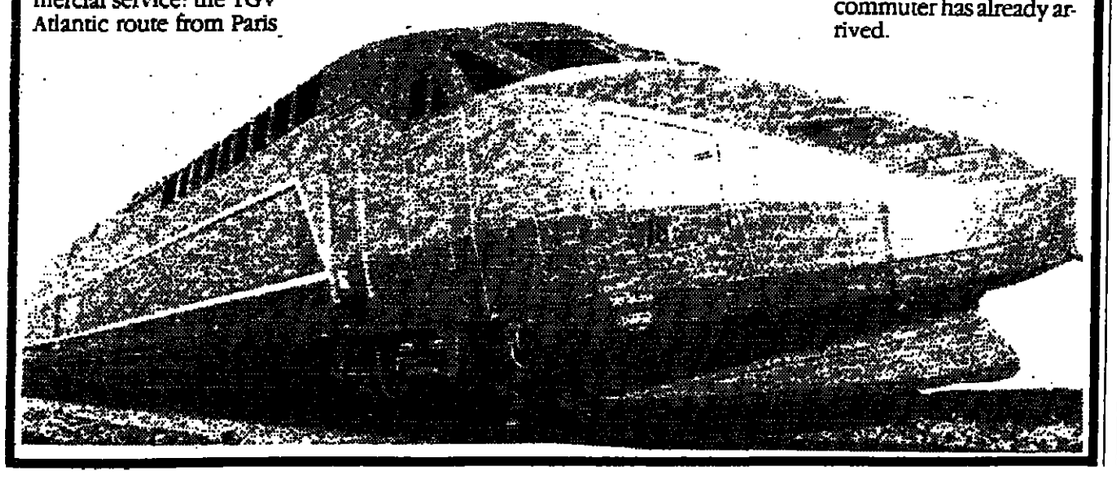
With features for business and pleasure ranging from onboard telephones to fully-equipped private salons, a children's play area and custom-built bar, it's designed to win the plane versus train contest by forming the second axis of a pan-European network.

Next September the Atlantic line will branch south, cutting at least an hour off the current travel time toward Bordeaux and the Spanish border.

Work has already begun on a third line – the TGV Nord – from Paris to Lille. This is then scheduled to branch out toward both the Belgian border and the planned Eurotunnel exit in Nord Pas-de-Calais, forming the backbone of a high-speed network linking Paris, Brussels, Cologne and Amsterdam.

Further plans for an eastern line – most probably between Paris and Strasbourg – are also underway. The four lines would then intersect, allowing passengers to criss-cross France at will without changing trains in the capital.

As they converge on Paris, the SNCF's sleek, aerodynamic trains are already pointing the way toward that future. In Le Mans, Rennes, Nantes, Le Croisic and Brest – as in Lyon less than a decade ago – the long-distance commuter has already arrived.



WHAT DOES SHE HAVE THAT THE OTHERS DON'T?

Jean-Luc Barde/Scope

Lyon, the heart and soul of French bistro cooking.

Eating Out: Shhh! It's True — Bistros Live Up to the Legend

By Patricia Wells

I WAS CALLING from Paris, to reserve a table for lunch in Lyon. "*Je vous écoute!*" — "I'm listening" — said the cheery voice at the other end. In the background I heard the clatter of dishes, and distant, welcoming, kitchen sounds.

My heart skipped a beat. In just a few hours I'd be "home," lunching in the city where you don't need passwords or connections to get a table, where no matter who you are, you're treated as if you're among old friends.

Paris bistros are good, but Lyon bistros are better. And more authentic. For Lyon is geographically the heart and soul of French bistro cooking. The vineyards of Beaujolais, the fruity king of bistro wines, are just a short drive to the north. Most of the ingredients that make up the litany of authentic bistro fare — the Bresse chickens, the thick beefsteaks, the firm potatoes, the crisp and curly endive, the sun-sweetened fruit — are raised and grown within easy reach of Lyon.

Take La Meunière. You can't get much more nonsense than this. The walls are covered with a sort of brown crackling paint and faded brown plaid plastic wallpaper. There are two dining rooms, separated by a tiny corridor where there's a sink and a telephone. Old wine maps, 1950s style, serve as simple decoration. But of course you're here for the food.

Few restaurants bother any more with the classic litany of salads known as the *saladier lyonnais*, really a procession of different salads that seem to march to your table all on their own. People don't eat that way anymore. Or do they? Well, at La Meunière there are still a good number of hearty souls who remember when it was not only fashionable, but preferable, to display hearty appetites.

Here, the saladier lyonnais consists of no fewer than nine giant salad bowls, each ushered to your side by a cheery waiter who hums as he goes. You serve yourself, taking as much or as little as you like.

There's a blend of herring, firm potatoes and chopped chives; lentils bathed gently in a thin mayonnaise; a salad of boiled beef in a garlic vinaigrette; head cheese that's chopped and tossed with a mix of fresh herbs. The bread is crusty and delicious, the Beaujolais — Saint Amour from Pierre Dupond — isn't sweet and cloying, but fresh and fruity. Quartered hard-cooked eggs and herring in a very subtle, faintly smoky dressing. The waiter seems friendly, so I ask for the recipe.

"It's the owner's secret," he says with a shrug. Moments later, as he clears the table, still humming, he whispers with a smile, "I think there's a touch of herring in the vinaigrette." *Voilà!* My day was made.

Another favorite Lyon bistro is the Café du Jura, one of those places that's so spotless you'd think they'd scrubbed it seven times before they opened the door, while inside mirrors and arches, banquettes and a bar set the scene.

THE MENU here is brief and classic, service rushed but efficient. The poulet à la crème is a dream, gently sauteed chicken bathed in a rich and soothing cream sauce enriched with eggs, sprinkled with a dose of parsley and chives.

The salade composée is a lesson in simplicity: colorful oak-leaf lettuce, a halved soft-boiled egg, a shower of anchovies all tossed in a mustardy dressing. And the Beaujolais is exceptional, this time a smooth Juliénas, Domaine des Berthets. Real food with real flavor.

This, after all, is Lyon.

Le Café du Jura, 25 rue Tupin, 69002 Lyon. (16) 78.42.20.57. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit card: Visa. About 150 francs.

La Meunière, 11 rue Neuve. (16) 78.28.62.91. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit cards: AE, DC, Visa. Menus from 55 to 90 francs. A la carte, about 150 francs.

PATRICIA WELLS is the food critic of the International Herald Tribune and author of "A Food Lover's Guide to Paris."

A Base for International Cancer Research

By Michael Balter

PARIS — In 1963, a number of French intellectuals, stunned by the death from cancer of some of their colleagues, signed an open letter to President Charles de Gaulle, proposing that the leading countries of the world dedicate one-half of 1 percent of their military budgets to set up an international center for research on the disease.

In his reply to the group, which included the writer André Malraux who was also the culture minister at the time, de Gaulle enthusiastically endorsed what he called "a generous inspiration."

Within months the groundwork for the creation of the center had been laid, and in May 1965 the World Health Assembly in Geneva established the International Agency for Research on Cancer, or IARC. The founding member nations were France, West Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States.

The search began for a site for the new agency. London, Paris, Strasbourg and several other cities were considered, but then Lyon did something none of the others had done: It offered to donate the land and a building.

This enticement, combined with the city's reputation as a center of medical research and its proximity to Geneva and the World Health Organization, tipped the scales. In 1972, President Georges Pompidou inaugurated IARC's 14-story headquarters on the edge of Lyon's sprawling hospital district.

Today IARC has 14 member nations, including the Soviet Union and Japan. Each contributes an equal share plus an additional sum based on their gross national products, though the linkage with military spending was dropped long ago.

"As things often do, this started with a personal motivation," says Lorenzo Tomatis, IARC's current director. "It was a grandiose idea to devote a fraction of military expenditures, but today one-half of 1 percent would be $2.7 billion per year, and we have only $12 million. On the other hand, it's not sure that we would discover the causes of cancer even with $2 billion."

The battle against cancer has, of course, turned out to be much more protracted than anyone imagined back in the 1960s. Yet over the years IARC has become recognized as a major international coordinating body for a wide range of activities in cancer research and epidemiology.

> By providing a network for scientists around the world, IARC has been able to promote research that might otherwise not have taken place.

Moreover, scientists working in IARC's own laboratories — which take up six of the building's 14 floors — carry out original research into the cellular mechanisms of cancer causation. They have pioneered a number of developments in the new field of molecular epidemiology, which seeks to determine the extent to which individuals have been exposed to environmental carcinogens.

"It is unique to this institution that there is laboratory activity in parallel with epidemiology," says Ruggero Montesano, chief of IARC's unit of mechanisms of carcinogenesis. "At the beginning, it was difficult to get people to see an integration between these two disciplines."

In fact, when the agency was first created there was considerable debate over whether it should do original research at all.

"From my personal point of view," says Mr. Tomatis, who first joined IARC as a research scientist more than 20 years ago, "if there had not been laboratories I would not have come here. Without having scientists who are able to talk as peers with other researchers all over the world, we would be completely cut off from any advances in science. We would have fallen into the trap of becoming an administrative scientific structure."

Yet, by providing a network for scientists around the world, IARC has been able to promote research that might otherwise not have taken place.

"We are uniquely placed to be able to look at international variations in the risk of cancer, and how they are evolving over time," says Max Parkin, head of the unit of descriptive epidemiology. "In many places, especially a large proportion of the developing world, there is very little information available. So we put a large effort into encouraging people, assisting them financially with seed money, and helping to train staff."

Perhaps the most visible of IARC's activities is its program of carcinogen identification and evaluation. Three times a year, groups of experts from all over the world convene for eight days at a time.

They sift through the evidence linking suspected carcinogens with human cancer, and their conclusions are later published in a series of monographs that are distributed throughout the world. Each substance is ranked according to the degree of certainty that it causes cancer; a chemical placed in Group 1, for example, is considered to be a known human carcinogen. To date, 48 monographs have been published covering over 700 chemicals, industrial processes and lifestyle factors, ranging from benzene to furniture manufacturing to tobacco smoking.

AT LEAST 33 countries officially recognize the monographs as an authoritative source of information on possible carcinogens. The conclusions of IARC's expert panels have sometimes been controversial, particularly when they later form part of the basis for environmental regulations, as in the cases of vinyl chloride, asbestos and benzene.

"We have succeeded in being criticized on all sides and praised on all sides," says Mr. Tomatis.

"Certain issues are hotter than others, and some accuse us of closing ourselves in an ivory tower," he says. "But our goal is to collect and review all the information available and then express a fair assessment of the dangers, without taking into consideration both risks and benefits. We think other people can do that better than us. But the fact that some information is difficult to deal with does not imply that we should alter our way of providing it."

MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris.

Modern Industry Finds City A Good Alternative to Paris

By Madeleine Resener

PARIS — Lyon's dedication to industry and trade goes back to the Industrial Revolution, so it isn't surprising that most of France's large industrial groups, such as Rhône Poulenc, BSN and Pechiney, began their development in the Rhône-Alpes region. But until recently, once such companies reached a certain size, they abandoned Lyon for Paris, drawn in part by the capital's position as an international financial center.

Today Lyon is once again an alternative to Paris as a major economic center. France's second most important city has become a leader in high-technology fields such as fine chemicals, pharmaceutical biology, agro-chemicals, optics and medical equipment. The greater Lyon area — which includes Haute Savoie and Dauphiné — is characterized by the presence of nearly all industrial activities, plus a rich fabric of small and medium-sized businesses.

Thanks to this diversified economy, a modernized stock exchange and a well-developed, efficient transportation system — including the *Train à Grande Vitesse*, or TGV, the high-speed train to Paris, and a network of highways linking Lyon to other European cities, such as Geneva — Lyon is once again attracting new businesses to the Rhône-Alpes region. Among the most recent arrivals: Hewlett-Packard. The region is creating more new businesses than any other in France and has produced some of the country's largest international businesses, such as Cap Gemini Sogeti.

The larger Rhône-Alpes area, which includes the southeast portion of France to the Mediterranean, has an economic weight equivalent to that of Denmark or Switzerland, says Henri Moulard, president of the Lyonnaise de Banque, France's largest regional bank. According to local officials, Lyon exports two times more to the United States that it imports.

LYON's business leaders like to point out that the city occupies a geographically strategic position as a hub of economic activity between northern and southern Europe, a position that allowed it to flourish as a banking and trade center beginning in the Middle Ages. "Lyon has always been at the crossroads of Europe," noted Dominique Nouvellet, head of Siparex, a Lyon-based capital-development group. The bankers of Lyon helped finance the development of heavy industry in the 19th century, which was linked to the presence of rich natural resources in the Alps, including minerals such as iron and coal as well as hydroelectric energy.

By the 1970s, in spite of its economic size, Lyon lagged behind Paris in certain financial services, a shortcoming that prompted many companies to relocate in the Paris area. "The weakness of Lyon as a financial center was one of the arguments for moving corporate headquarters to Paris," said Jean Chemain, head of the Lyon Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The turnabout in Lyon's fortunes began with the development of a strong financial center, including a flourishing *second marché* in the early 1980s.

"The existence today of a dynamic stock exchange is one reason why companies are returning to Lyon," said Mr. Chemain. Rhône Poulenc, for example, has moved many of its activities back to the area, while Renault produces its trucks in Lyon. The city now boasts a full range of financial and business services, such as legal advisers, international lawyers and patent attorneys.

"One of the problems in France is that most business services are concentrated in Paris," observed Mr. Nouvellet. "Lyon is the only other autonomous city." What is more, many of Lyon's business advisers are particularly well-equipped to handle the increasingly sophisticated needs of the region's small and medium businesses, who cannot afford in-house services.

J.F. Marin/Editing

Hewlett-Packard's factory in the Lyon area.

FROM AN ECONOMY based on textiles and metallurgy, Lyon has evolved into many high-technology areas in which it now boasts a leading position, such as technical fibers, ocular transplants and information-processing services.

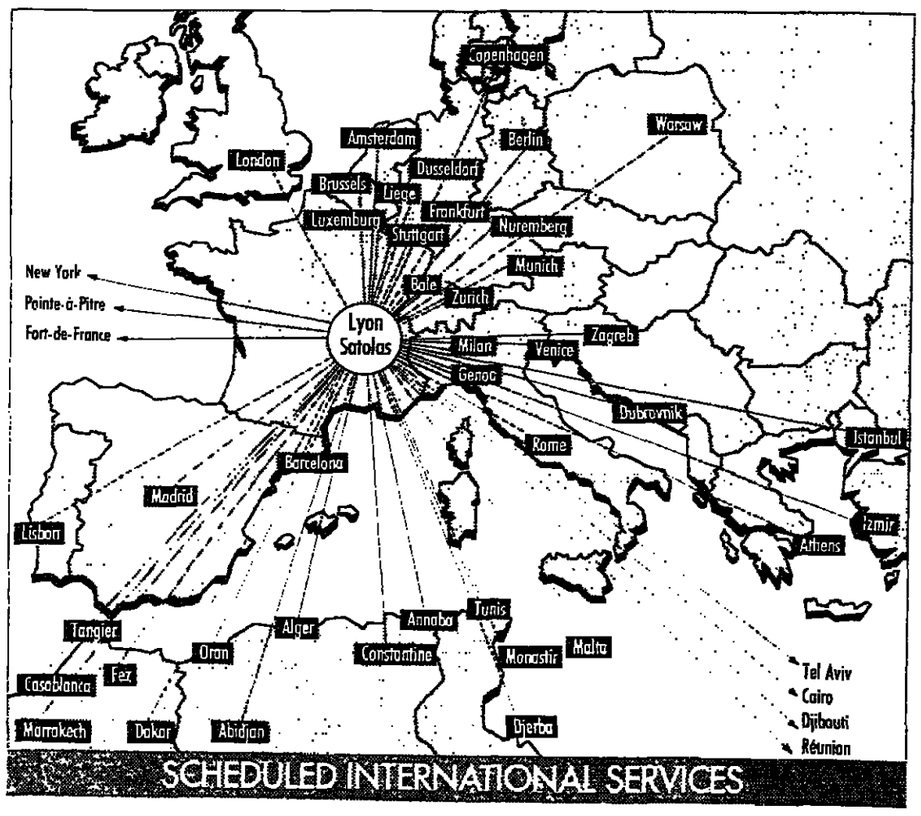
Lyon's advantages over Paris include a less congested city center, which facilitates communication, and a pro-business, regional solidarity that doesn't exist in Paris, Lyon business leaders said. The TGV has made it easier both for Lyon residents to go to Paris on business and for foreigners on business in Paris to make a side trip to Lyon. Air connections are available to all European capitals, and American Airlines recently began a daily direct flight from Lyon to New York. In December, an improved highway will put Lyon just an hour and a quarter away from Grenoble, another high-tech, scientific center in the French Alps.

Lyon also benefits from the fact that it is not the French capital, a distinction that gives the city a certain image of neutrality in international dealings. "The fact that I work in Lyon gives me greater access to other European capitals," said Michel Coste, head of the Center for the Advancement and Study of the European Currency, a Lyon-based organization that promotes use of the European Currency Unit. "It's difficult to get an Englishman to come to Paris" for discussions about the ECU, he said, while Lyon was host to high-level monetary and economic officials from all over Europe during a recent two-day colloquium on the future of the ECU.

In addition, Mr. Coste said, "There is an intellectual climate in Lyon that comes from the fact that it is a university city with a scientific center." The Lyonnais region has three main universities, including a highly regarded medical school that is particularly strong in eye surgery, and 15 "grandes écoles," which all offer strong research and laboratory facilities.

Lyon's economic diversity is "one of its fundamental advantages; there is no one dominant industry," observed Philippe Albert, assistant general director of the ESC Group in Lyon, which includes a highly regarded graduate school of business. This diversity gives Lyon a stronger capacity to resist any downturns in the French economy than other, less diversified, regions of France, he said.

SATOLAS, THE DYNAMIC INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.



SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

86 regular air routes - 48 international, 38 domestic - 21 foreign airlines, 12 French companies, 3.5 million passengers a year. Satolas is demonstrating its dynamic force more than ever. Work is already under way to increase the airport capacity and improve passenger facilities. The objective, to make Lyon-Satolas one of the first comprehensive international centres. A major challenge acting as a motivation for all sectors.
Satolas, the headstart towards expansion.

CAPRICORNE

AEROPORT INTERNATIONAL DE LYON • SATOLAS

Aiming to Become a European Center

Continued from page 17

American Airlines and two, belatedly, by Air France, which for a long time had turned down all requests from local officials. Satolas also has ambitions to complement the geographically hemmed-in Cointrin Airport of Geneva.

The first of France's super-fast trains, the TGV, has been in service between Paris and Lyon since 1981, and is the most profitable line in the network of the French railroads.

Its success is proof of the extraordinary economic weight of Lyon, according to François Plassard, an economist specializing in European public transportation. "Any kind of fast train, even the most expensive, would have made a profit on this line," he said. "The state railways were wise enough to realize that they were taking no financial risks and could experiment with new technologies as they wished."

"We had been afraid that some companies such as banks, lawyers or consulting firms would be tempted to move to Paris, but it didn't happen," said Mr. Plassard, who argues that the TGV is an asset to a city that is already strong but would "empty" a weak one.

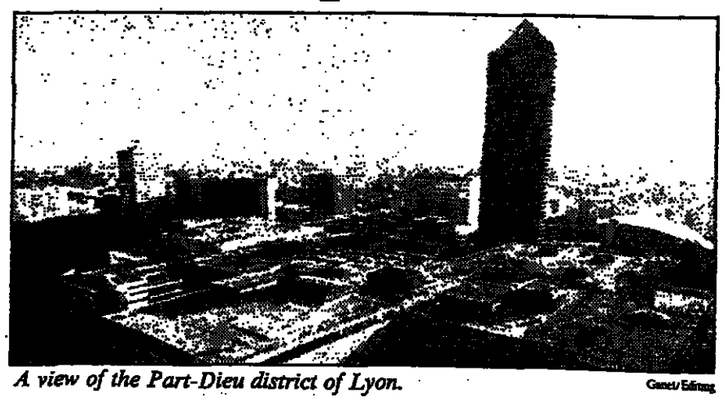
Lyon now is lobbying for early construction of the first trans-Alpine TGV going straight to Turin via a new tunnel. This would be the first fast-rail connection between Northern Europe and Italy. The avowed objective is to get it before the Swiss build their own new trans-Alpine base tunnel between Germany and Milan.

The Lyonnais are also pushing for a TGV line from here to Mulhouse, Strasbourg and Germany.

But geography and traffic links are not all that matters.

The Rhône-Alpes region, the local technocrats say, has the "critical mass" required for spectacular further growth. It accounts for about 10 percent of the population of France and 10 percent of the national wealth. The value of its exports is more than 20 percent of the national total.

Its unemployment rate is 2 percentage points below the national average.



Ganet/Editing

A view of the Part-Dieu district of Lyon.

While Lyon is the leading city, the region has several other politically and industrially powerful centers, including Grenoble and Saint Etienne.

Lyon became a banking capital during the Renaissance when the first merchant bankers arrived from Italy. Crédit Lyonnais still one of France's largest banks.

In the 16th century the city became a world center of silk manufacturing, after first having traded in Italian silk. The first printing shops started up in the 15th century, and printing has remained one of the city's great industries even in its darkest days: Most of the clandestine publications of the wartime Resistance were launched here.

The automobile industry too came early. So did the chemical industry.

The traditional old industries were forward-looking enough to modernize and diversify — in some cases many generations ago. And this is the basis for the industrial strength and potential of present-day Lyon and its suburbs, according to today's technocrats.

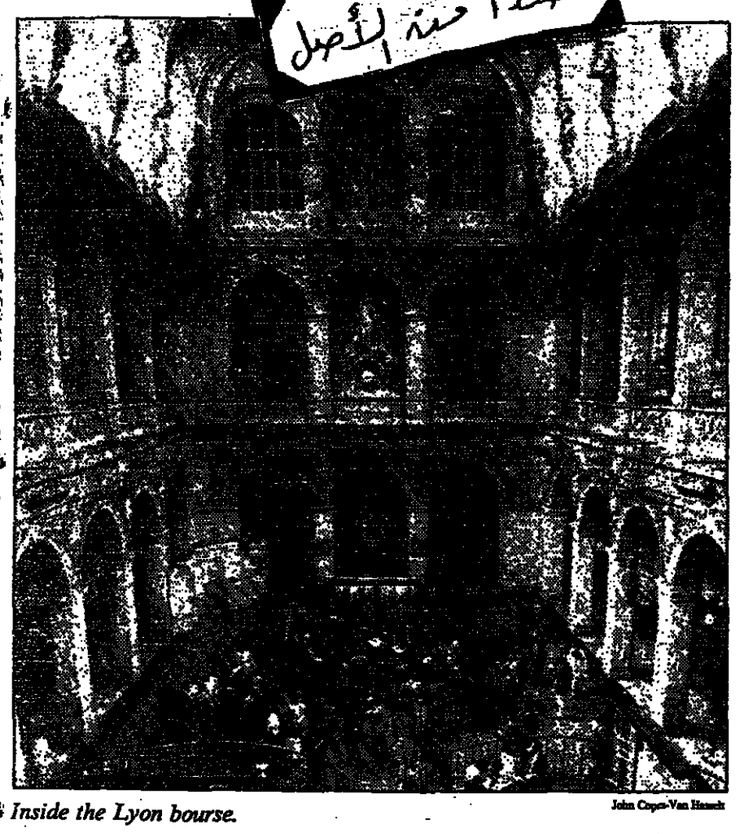
The silk industry early on became a powerful textile industry whose experience in coloring materials led to the chemical industry which, in turn, produced a strong pharmaceutical industry. Modern high-technology precision engineering grew out of both the textile and the automobile industries. And state-of-the-arts manufacturers of modern composite materials got their start in textiles and chemicals.

Lyon produced the nose of the Concorde, the supersonic airliner created in the late 1960s. The brakes of the latest Airbus and some of those in Formula-1 racing cars are being made here, according to Mr. Chemain of ADERLY, citing two of what he said are many examples.

Foreign companies looking for manufacturing sites are told that the urban area has some 700 subcontracting firms employing between 25,000 and 30,000 skilled workers operating at the leading edge of modern technology.

The depth, diversity and technological skills of these industries, drawing on centuries of experience, are one of the main reasons behind the city's self-confidence and its hopes for expansion into the international world.

HENRY TANNER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



Inside the Lyon bourse. John Copes-Van Hasselt

Thriving on Small Stocks

Continued from page 17

market, these companies have been able to raise capital necessary for penetration into other European markets.

"PARIS ISN'T attuned to small and medium businesses," noted Mr. Thannberger. Because of its specialization in this area, Lyon has a unique role to play in the European financial marketplace, Lyon's business leaders believe. With the frontierless European market of 1993 approaching, Lyon would like to become a second quotation for Europe's rapidly growing smaller businesses, particularly those located in regions near Lyon, such as Milan or Barcelona.

Mr. Thannberger's recent introductions in Lyon include CIPE, a high-technology firm specialized in telesurveillance; next month he plans to introduce Bijoux Altesse, a jewelry company. In addition, his group recently engineered the launch of Soieries Jean-Michel Girodet, a silk products company, on the Stuttgart stock exchange. The occasion was the first double quotation of a company listed in Lyon.

"West Germany is a jumping-off point to the East bloc countries," Mr. Thannberger explained, which makes a listing in Stuttgart particularly attractive for medium-size companies, such as Girodet, that wish to increase their exports across the Rhine. Next January, Mr. Thannberger plans to introduce the Henri Maire winery in Stuttgart as well as to bring several foreign companies to the Lyon bourse.

"The strength of the second market in Lyon compared to Paris is that in Lyon, the entire financial community is interested in smaller companies. In Paris there is simply a cohabitation of stock markets for both large and small companies, which means that the smaller ones aren't followed as well and trading is less active," said Mr. Nouvellet. Siparex, which was established in 1978 to take minority partnerships in growing companies not yet listed on a stock exchange, is setting up a new subsidiary, called Independence and Expansion, specializing in investing in small companies listed in Paris or Lyon, he said.

No longer in Paris's shadow, Lyon is crafting an identity for itself as one of Europe's secondary financial centers and is actively pursuing relationships with financial actors in other cities such as Stuttgart, Milan, Geneva, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Siparex, for example, has opened its 500 million francs in capital to non-French investors; 30 percent of its shares are now held by investors from most countries in the EC.

For its part, the Lyonnaise de Banque, the largest French regional bank, is wooing investors from Spain and Italy and has invested heavily in strengthening its stock brokerage and other financial activities. "Over the past few years, we have become aware that next to the large financial centers in Europe, there is a European role to be played by secondary cities, such as Turin, Geneva or Stuttgart, which is why we are trying to create stronger links with these centers," Mr. Moulard said.

During the 1970s, Lyon could not compete with Paris in the financial services it offered, which is one reason why Rhône Poulenc and other industrial groups that had started in Lyon moved their corporate headquarters to the French capital.

The banking and financial center now employs more than 12,000 people in the Lyon area. But, noted Mr. Moulard, "This is still very fragile. The volume of stock market transactions is so far insufficient to assure liquidity, and that could begin to dampen the appetite of foreign investors."

MADELEINE RESENER is a financial journalist based in Paris.

Mayor With a National Dimension

By Henry Tanner

LYON — Lyon's new mayor, Michel Noir, is talked about mostly as an up-and-coming politician with presidential ambitions; as one of the young men who want to "renovate" and revitalize the national opposition to the Socialists, and as the landslide victor in last spring's mayoral race who has ambitious plans for turning his city into an international metropolis.

But in an interview at his City Hall, Mr. Noir focused on the social dimensions of his policy and on his commitment to racial and religious tolerance as the core of his ambitions in the new office.

"I am possessed with a certain number of convictions," he said. "I try to be coherent. There are things which are nonnegotiable because they are part of my moral and constitutional obligation as a public official."

His first steps, he said, reflect these convictions. Because "we must begin with our children," he has started by improving the city's schools; because he believes in racial diversity and religious tolerance, he has authorized the construction of a major mosque in one of the city's better neighborhoods and is trying to take racial discrimination out of the allocation of low-cost housing. He also continues to do battle with the far right National Front whose anti-immigration discourse he despises.

During the holidays this summer, he said, his administration has repainted, refurbished and otherwise improved all the city's schools, spending five times the amount that had been allocated for this purpose in the annual budget. "Next summer, we'll continue," he said.

Lyon has become the first municipality in France to sign a "contract" with the national Education Ministry for joint funding of more permanent improvements in the schools — including more modern teaching aids, improved health services, better procedures to assist slow students and other measures.

Since education is the exclusive, jealously guarded prerogative of the central authorities, the "contract" with Lionel Jospin, the Socialist education minister, broke with an old "ideological taboo," Mr. Noir said.

He is determined to use his full power of granting and withholding construction permits to assure racial diversity and equality in public housing, the mayor said. This is a big departure from past practice, he added.

"Any kind of apartheid is unacceptable. We need balance and diversity. Low-cost housing must not be allocated on the basis of the color of skin or religion," he said. There will be publicly funded low-cost housing in all the neighborhoods, including the prosperous ones.

'I am possessed with a certain number of convictions.'

Mr. Noir has often said that his moral values were impressed on him by his father, an artisan in one of the city's old quarters who became a member of the wartime Resistance and was deported to Mauthausen. When he was 16, his father took him to the site of the former camp — an experience he will never forget.

This was the experience that prompted him to write on the front page of the newspaper Le Monde that it was "better to lose an election than one's soul." He made the statement at the moment when his Gaullist Rally for the Republic, led by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, was tempted to enter into local alliances with the National Front before the presidential election of 1987. The phrase has not been forgotten.

When he backed the construction of a mosque in a middle-class neighborhood, he provoked new violent attacks from the National Front.

"Every occupying power has its own collaborators," a Front leaflet said, comparing him to wartime traitors and equating the North African immigrants with the Nazis — thus taking aim at his and his father's most deeply felt commitment.

An advocate of progressive decentralization, Mr. Noir said that "in full agreement" with the Socialist central government he has gone beyond the limits of his legal competence in his "contract" with Mr. Jospin about improving the schools.

In a similar action, he said, the city will buy a large tract of land, the site of a former tobacco factory, which he will offer to the central government for the construction of a new university. Lyon has about 85,000 students, and the number is growing by 6,000 a year. "We are unable to accommodate them. I don't want another May 1968 in Lyon," the mayor said.

Lyon also is one of 13 cities — along with Lille, Marseille and several small ones — in an experimental scheme in which national and local authorities will work jointly on specific projects.

New laws are being written defining the respective powers of the central and local authorities, he said, adding that this was a good thing. "We cannot accept being blocked on a good project" by complications in Paris.

Michel Noir Auger/Editing

MICHEL NOIR is likely to be mayor of Lyon for a long time. Edouard Herriot, several times prime minister and one of France's leading politicians throughout the first half of the century, took the job in 1905 and stayed 45 years. This record will be difficult to break, the new mayor facetiously concedes. Mr. Herriot was 34 when he came to city hall, Mr. Noir is 45.

When asked whether he sees his political future in Lyon or in national politics or both, he answered: "I am a Lyonnais and in love with this city, and I passionately want to make this a success."

But "Lyon has an exceptional image and this, too, is important for a politician," he said. "Some people are beginning to notice," he added with a smile, possibly thinking of Mr. Chirac and future presidential elections but not saying so.

His choice to be Mr. Clean and to cast himself in the image of a "humanist politician" far above party politics, is worrying the local Socialists on whose territory he is impinging systematically. On Monday, he will be host to François Mitterrand, the Socialist president, who will make his first visit to the city since taking office in 1981. Mr. Mitterrand will be the first head of state to visit the city since Georges Pompidou, who died in 1974.

"I have always been respectful to political opponents, but that does not mean I can be annexed," said Mr. Noir about his good relations with the Elysée Palace.

Is he a lucky politician getting all the breaks? "Politics is not a lottery. It is not just luck when you seize an opportunity and not just bad luck when you miss it," he answered.

Dynamism of Young Leadership May Aid Expansion

LYON — When Michel Noir, a Gaullist and former minister of foreign trade, was elected mayor of Lyon in a landslide victory, it was a political sea change for the city and the industrial urban area around it.

Mr. Noir is 45. Francisque Collomb, his predecessor, was 79 and had been in office for 13 years. He sealed his defeat, many believe, when he posed for photographs wearing a sweatsuit and lifting dumb-bells in a fitness club he had recently joined. He had hoped to defuse the age issue but, instead, drew attention to it. Mr. Noir, having learned from his previous race against Mr. Collomb, which he lost when he tried to capitalize too ostentatiously on his youth, had thought it wise to ignore the subject this time.

The generational change was not confined to the city hall.

Charles Millon, 44, a centrist, is the new president of the thriving Rhône-Alpes region, of which Lyon is the leading city. The two men are strategic allies as promoters of the region but also personal rivals because of their youth and conflicting presidential ambitions.

New heads at the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturer's Association and other organizations also are some 20 years younger than their predecessors.

Lyon's business and industrial community is counting on the dynamism and the "image" of these new men to help it expand beyond the Italian, Spanish, Swiss and German borders.

"Image is important, and Noir has the right image; maybe things will start happening," said one Lyonnais.

A local newspaper noted with approval that the new mayor spoke English to a visiting group of tour operators whereas his predecessor, Mr. Collomb, is still seen as a provincial who has refused, for eight years, to take the TGV, France's famous super-fast train, to Paris, because President François Mitterrand had failed to invite him to its inauguration.

BUT THE "NEW SPIRIT" and the national focus on the new mayor can also be irritating. "Lyon, you know, was here before Michel Noir," said a local official.

When Mr. Noir insisted on running against Mr. Collomb, he did so against the will of the national Gaullist leadership, including Jacques Chirac, as well as over the opposition of the centrist Raymond Barre, another former prime minister. His victory meant the end of an era for Lyon.

But what really happened, some say, was that the old regime collapsed under its own weight. It had been in place since virtually the start of the century.

According to Robert Marmoz, the editor of the Lyon edition of the Paris newspaper Libération, the real turning point came in October 1988 with the sudden death of Charles Béraudier, one of the city's longest-living, most discreet and most ubiquitous political operators.

Mayor Collomb suddenly found himself deprived of his political mentor, a man whose friendships, going back to the days of Resistance, reached into every conceivable social and political family in the city, Mr. Marmoz says.

Mr. Béraudier's official position was city treasurer. His sudden passing, which left him no time to straighten out the records of his complex wheeling and dealing, became the starting point for an investigation into the city's financial affairs. Although it had long been known that there was corruption and mafia-type nepotism, the extent of the irregularities was a surprise.

The road was clear for Michel Noir to become Mr. Clean.

His victory marked the first time that power changed hands in a contested election since Edouard Herriot became mayor in 1905. After 45 years he handed over to his anointed heir, Louis Pradel, who reigned for 19 years. Mr. Collomb was Pradel's chosen heir and lasted 13 years.

AGAINST this background almost everybody expects Michel Noir to stay a long time. "If he avoids the obvious traps, he will last into the next century," said Mr. Mormaz.

He is a lucky politician, some say, citing multiple evidence. One example came from a reporter covering city affairs: Not long ago, on a Saturday morning, wearing old clothes and driving a modest family car, Mr. Noir was out on a personal errand when he was caught in a tear-gas barrage.

He stopped to find out what was happening and was told that police were breaking up a demonstration against the National Front. He waded into the group and talked to the young people and then helped them get one of their companions sprung from the nearby police station.

"It did him no harm with the young, the left, the immigrants and many others," the reporter said, recounting other instances when Mr. Noir, who has the build of a football player, made physical contact with people who were not his natural voters and won their goodwill.

Henry Tanner

Planning for a Euro-City

LYON — "Lyon 2010," the just-completed master plan for the next 20 years of development for Lyon and the more than 50 municipalities of its urban agglomeration, states that its first objective is to transform the area into a "Euro-City," with Barcelona, Milan, Turin, Zurich, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf and others "as its competitors and partners."

And because the quality of life for many of the citizens in this provincial capital is still better than in some of the other big cities — including Paris — the second stated objective is to make Lyon "a pleasant place to live in."

The latter is more than a concession to ecologist sentiment. In a recent poll of French business executives, Lyon planners found that many respondents saw Lyon as "a place apart" and rated it higher than they did other big French regional cities. The point is important because Lyon is trying to attract new industries and service companies and is striving to build the schools, housing, cultural and sports facilities it takes to make the newcomers feel welcome.

In keeping with its first objective of stepping up to the level of an international metropolis, much of the plan is aimed at making the Lyon area a traffic crossroads with fast links to all the neighboring countries — Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Germany.

The city has been spreading eastward on the left bank of the Rhône where the land is flat. Big industrial suburbs have sprung up there over the past 20 years. The airport of Satolas is poised to become, in addition, a road and railroad hub.

The airport will be a TGV stop. Construction is under way there for an extension of the Paris-Lyon line that will loop around the city center and continue south, ultimately as far as Marseille and Nice, with another branch to Barcelona.

The TGV line to the airport will be ready in time for the winter Olympics of 1992 in Albertville, an Alpine station 120 kilometers (75 miles) due east of Lyon. The Rhône-Alpes Region is hoping the games will dramatize its international ambitions and capabilities.

Bypasses are also planned for the North-South super-highway between Paris and the Mediterranean that now goes through the heart of the city, where it has become familiar to millions as France's most famous permanent traffic jam.

Major projects include the creation of the city's first modern conference center on a site between the Rhône River and one of the city's beautiful old parks.

The center will be next to the new Interpol headquarters, which President François Mitterrand is due to inaugurate next Monday. At least one new luxury hotel is planned for the center, with two or three others earmarked for other parts of the city.

Four high-technology centers in the metropolitan area are in various stages of planning or construction. One is going up around the Lyon branch of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, a graduate school, and a special pride of the Lyonnais.

The Ecole Normale Supérieure, one of the French *grandes ecoles*, has four establishments in Paris, all of them overcrowded and with little room for expansion. Lyon planners approached the national education authorities some years ago and eventually got them to launch the school's only non-Parisian branch, a major breakthrough in a country where education, even more than everything else, is centralized in Paris.

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travel in LYON

Cobblestones and Bistros In the Heart of France

Lyon — an ancient city at the confluence of the Saône and Rhône rivers — is in many ways the center of France. Midway between north and south, near both the Alps and the Mediterranean, source of renowned wines and of what many Frenchmen believe is France's finest cuisine, Lyon is a perfect base for travelers who want to explore "la France profonde," the quintessential France.

In the center of Lyon at night, two main landmarks light up the sky. One is a building the Lyonnais call the "pencil," a circular modern office tower block that towers over Part Dieu, Lyon's futuristic, 21st-century commercial district. The other is the 19th-century Notre Dame de Fourvière church, on one of the hills that overlooks the city. Just below the church are the remains of the old Roman city of Lugdunum, including a splendid 4,000-seat amphitheater where, on warm summer nights, operas, concerts and plays are presented. Lyon's modern Maurice Ravel Auditorium, shaped like an odd seashell, has its own amphitheater that echoes the forms of ancient Rome.

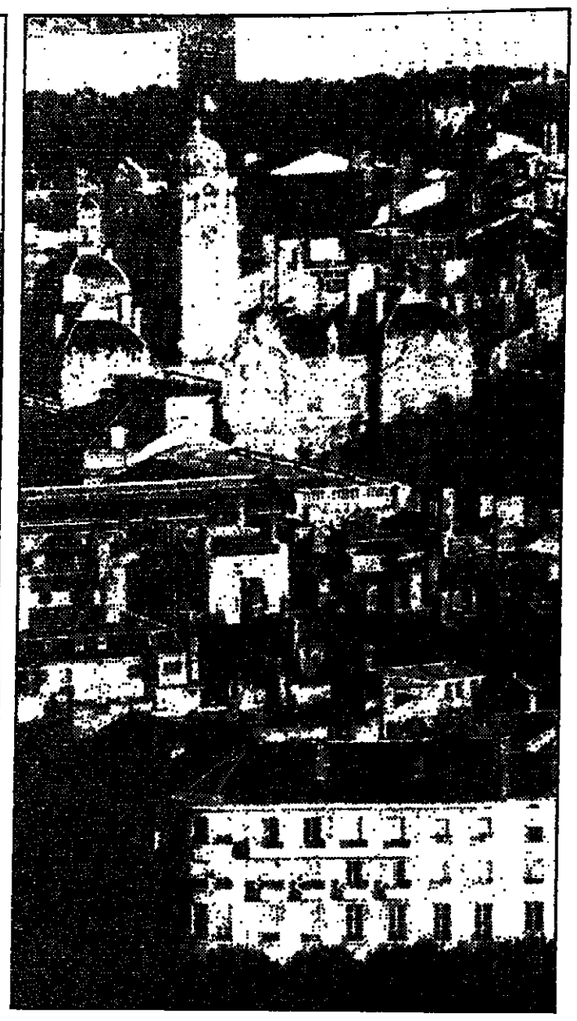
An old Lyonnais saying, normally applied to food (something very close to Lyonnais hearts), decrees: "Allow everything to keep its own taste." A visit to some of the city's varied districts shows that Lyon has absorbed 20 centuries of history but has retained the flavor of its own identity.

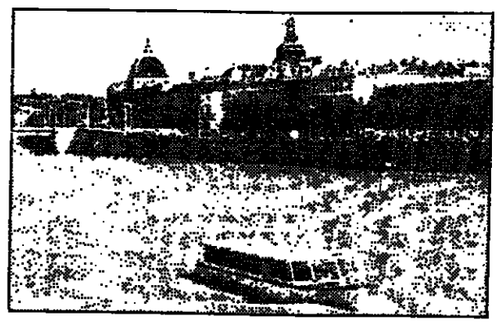
On the irregular cobblestoned streets of the *Vieux Quartier* (Old Quarter), Renaissance buildings have been repainted in their astonishing original colors: bright shades of pink, yellow and ochre. In their courtyards, spiral staircases carved out of stone lead up to gallery upon gallery, usually dominated by a tower, a 16th-century status symbol.

Lyon's strategic location made it a thriving commercial and cultural center; it was also considered the birthplace of the French Renaissance. The Vieux Quartier has the largest concentration of Italian Renaissance architecture in France.

Trying to find one's way in the Old Quarter can lead to a uniquely Lyonnais experience: "trabouling," from the Latin *transambulare*, to go sideways or across. One pedestrian asks another: " How can I get to the Rue St. Jean?" The answer is to try trabouling: "Well, you go into 1 Rue du Boeuf, take the corridor on the right of the courtyard, go past the old stone well in the wall, push open the wooden door in front of you, and you'll be in the Rue St. Jean." Trabouling was the 16th-century worker's way of cutting time and distance. The method has not changed, but the modern traveler emerges into sunlit streets lined with tiny bistros and craft shops, cafés and patisseries.

A 10-minute walk from the old quarter across a bridge leads to a peninsula between the Rhône and the Saône rivers. The peninsula is Lyon's commercial heart, offering another of the city's surprising contrasts: the peninsula district's traffic and busy pedestrian streets, with their elegant boutiques, bistros and restaurants, are centuries removed from the nearby Vieux Quartier. Squares shaded by plane and chestnut trees, where the men gather on a sunny day to play Lyon's most traditional game, boules, are scattered throughout this bustling district.





From lower left: a mix of old and new — a river cruise, ancient houses, the city center.

On the quais of the two rivers, the daily morning markets offer a rich variety of produce from surrounding regions — sought by individual consumers and by some of France's finest restaurants — as they have done for centuries. Moving with the times yet keeping tradition intact seems to be Lyon's special gift.

The *bouchon*, a bastion of traditional Lyonnais life, is an example of this. The *bouchon* (literally, a cork) was the place where coach travelers in previous centuries rested while their horses were rubbed down, or *"bouchonés."* The *bouchon* began as a place for a quick drink and a snack, but soon the proud ladies, or *mères*, who ran the *bouchons* started trying to outdo each other in culinary prowess, and their cuisine became famous.

Now, Lyonnais *bouchons* are small, picturesque restaurants serving traditional specialties: *tablier de sapeur* (tripe in fried breadcrumbs), *jambon truffé* (ham with truffles), *pieds de veau* (calf's feet) and huge plates of St. Marcellin cheese melting onto the crusty bread with which it is served. For the traveler just off the TGV from Paris or a plane from New York, the *bouchon* is a step into a time warp. Or, almost.

At Chez Sylvain, in the Rue Tipon, Sylvain Roiret, president of the Société des Bouchons Lyonnais, explains that Lyonnais restaurateurs are looking to the future, even if their restaurants are equipped with ancient beamed ceilings as well as ultramodern kitchens.

"We want to keep our standards and traditions," Mr. Roiret says, adding: "We recently did a survey asking 5,000 people what kind of food they preferred. The results showed that people wanted good food carefully prepared with fresh ingredients, rather than fast and frozen foods. We are looking forward to offering this special cuisine, to all the foreigners who are already in Lyon, and to those who will come in 1992 and 2000. We hope that our welcome will be as warm as our food is good."

So how ready is Lyon for its international future? The city already hosts annual computer, textile and pharmacy fairs at its Eurexpo, one of the largest and most modern exhibition centers in France. Lyon's surrounding Rhône-Alp region is, after Paris, the most important in France for scientific, technical and medical research, and is the site of many joint research programs with neighboring European countries. Lyon's ability to deal with world markets and confront new ideas and techniques, combined with the quality of the city's hotel services — most major hotels contain extensive conference facilities and ease of access to other European capitals — ensure its role as an international hub. By the new TGV *(train à grande vitesse*, or high-speed train), Lyon is just two hours from Paris and three hours from Marseille. The city's modern airport offers regular service to 18 European destinations, as well as a daily American Airlines flight to New York.

As Robert Maury, director of the Lyon Chamber of Commerce, says: "There are three reasons why Lyon will become a strategic center of the future. First, because of its obviously privileged geographic position. Secondly, it offers much cheaper and less cramped conditions than either the Paris region or the Côte d'Azur. Thirdly, it is built on a very human scale, with a lot of space, and quick and easy access to some of the most varied and beautiful scenery in France."

Just half an hour's drive away from Lyon's center is the beginning of the Beaujolais region, where fine, light red wines like Morgon, Brouilly and St. Amour are produced. The rolling countryside is dotted with castles and old farmhouse inns where the hosts prepare one big, carefully cooked meal per day, and customers sit at long wooden tables elbow to elbow, drinking carafes of local wine. Here, too, is the famous "Golden Stones" area, named for the color of the old limestone houses and for the golden light that falls on the surrounding vineyards.

Farther north, some of the world's finest wines — Macons and Burgundies — are produced. Visits to local wine-tasting cellars can be interspersed with walks in pine forests or tours of medieval churches, châteaux or monasteries. The French Alps are an hour east of Lyon. Here travelers find excellent winter skiing and hiking trails through Alpine meadows in other seasons.

Just northeast of the city lies the Dombes plain, a region of flat landscapes crossed by hundreds of migratory birds. Not surprisingly, this marshy area is also a prime source for the ingredients of that most famous of French dishes, frogs' legs. And the French Riviera — with its sun, water sports, nightclubs, hotel complexes and small fishing ports — is only a few hours by plane or car south of Lyon.

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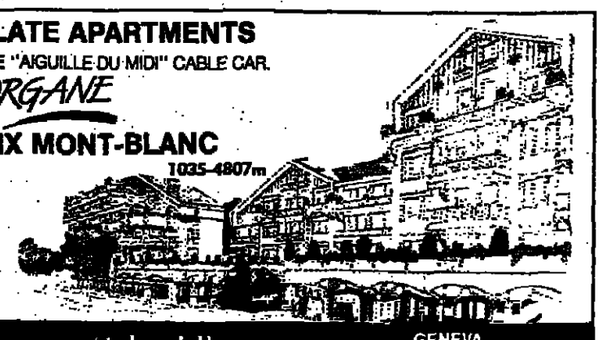

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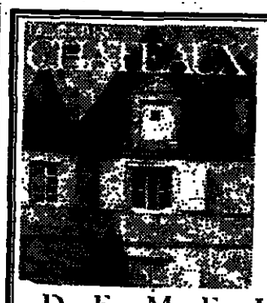

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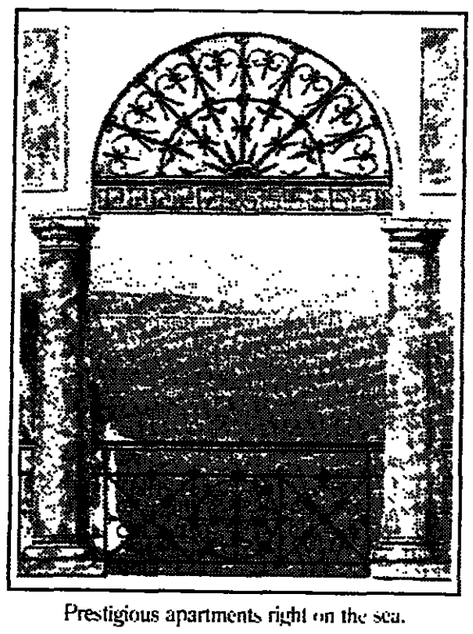

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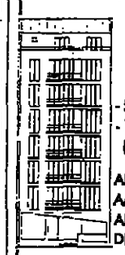

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SPORTS

Kansas Routs No. 1 Las Vegas, Joins St. John's in NIT Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Mark Randall and Mike Maddox keyed a second-half spurt that enabled Kansas to pull off its second straight major upset of a top-ranked team in less than a week, a 91-77 victory over No. 1 Nevada Las Vegas in the semifinals of the Dodge National Invitation tournament.

Greg Harvey sank a 14-foot (4-meter) jump shot at the buzzer to give St. John's a 53-52 victory over DePaul in Wednesday night's other semifinal in Madison Square Garden. The winners, both 3-0, meet for the championship Friday night.

Randall had 10 points and Maddox 8 as the Jayhawks outscored the Runnin' Rebels, 34-16, in a 13-minute stretch of the second half that turned the game into a 83-63 rout with 3:52 left. Kansas had six players to reach double figures.

The Jayhawks, who had beaten No. 3 Louisiana State last Friday night to reach the semifinals, led UNLV, 42-38, at halftime, then dominated the second half.

A turning point occurred when Larry Johnson, the Runnin' Rebels' leading scorer, committed his fourth personal foul with more than 15 minutes to go. He sat out the next four minutes, taking much of his team's offense with him, and finished with 13 points.

The Jayhawks' halfcourt offense was excellent, displaying crisp passing and strong outside shooting, and had little trouble with the Rebels' pressure defense.

Then, when UNLV went to a zone defense in desperation, Kansas shot over it.

Harvey, the St. Johns' senior point guard, took control in the stretch of the first game, scoring 14 of his game-high 16 points in the second half. But he saved his best shot for last.

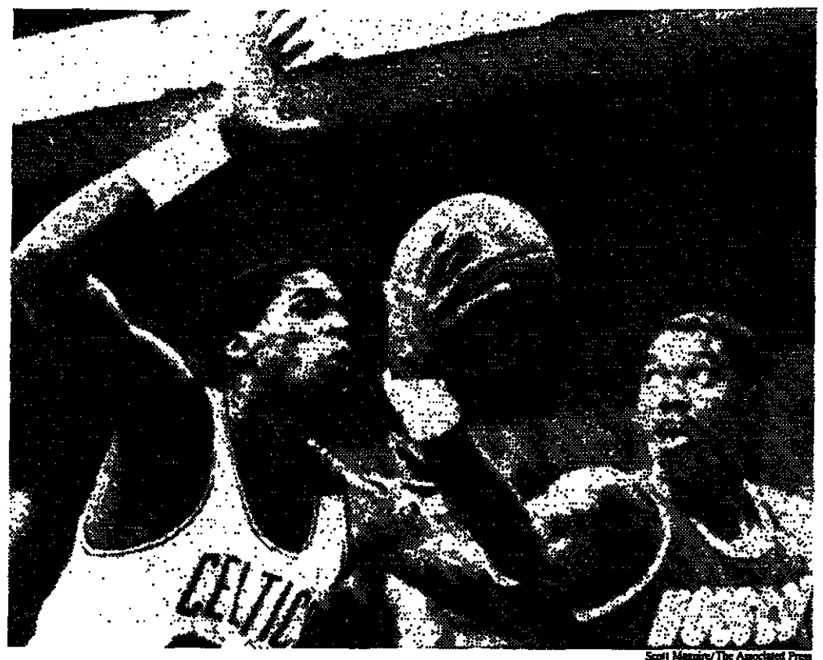
After his jump shot cut the St. John's deficit to 52-51, DePaul called a timeout with 23 seconds left. After inbounding the ball, DePaul spread the floor and did a masterful job of passing, killing the clock while St. John's chased frantically and tried to foul.

But with five seconds remaining, DePaul's Melvon Foster was called for traveling. Joey Meyer, DePaul's coach, argued the call in front of the bench, but he refused to dispute it after the game.

"We've had tough losses before, but I've never had the ball on our baseline with five seconds left and lost the game," he said. "All we had to do was kill the clock, but they got the ball back."

After Foster's turnover, the Redmen called time to set up the final play. There was no doubt they wanted the ball in Harvey's hands. But when he took the inbound pass, he was about 70 feet from the basket.

Guarded closely by Foster, Harvey dribbled just inside the foul line and let the shot go. He landed flat on his back as the ball swished into the net, then was mobbed by teammates and fans. *(NYT, UPI)*



Scott Maguire/The Associated Press

SHOW AND TELL — Akeem Olajuwon of Houston faked out opposing center Robert Parish but Boston won the NBA game, 109-97, as Larry Bird got 26 points and 14 rebounds Wednesday.

SIDELINES

4 Are Finalists for Lombardi Award

HOUSTON (AP) — Colorado's Kanavis McGhee, Southern Cal's Tim Ryan, Michigan State's Percy Snow and Notre Dame's Chris Zorich have been named finalists for the 20th annual Lombardi College Lineman of the Year Award.

The four were selected Wednesday based on voting by a 232-member national committee of college football coaches, sportswriters and sportscasters. The winner will be named Dec. 7.

McGhee, 6 feet, 5 inches and 240 pounds (1.97 meters and 108 kilograms), is a junior outside linebacker with 199 career tackles and 10 quarterback sacks. Ryan, 6-5 and 260, is a senior defensive tackle with 68 tackles, including 11 sacks, during the 1989 season. Snow, 6-3 and 240, is a senior middle linebacker with 408 career tackles by mid-season, including two sacks this season. Zorich, 6-1 and 268, is a junior nose tackle with 77 tackles.

Bonus Offered for Indoor Mile Record

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — In a continuing effort to spur U.S. interest in track, the Sunkist Invitational will offer $100,000 to anyone breaking the world record in the men's or women's indoor mile during its Jan. 31 meet.

Among those scheduled to run at the Los Angeles Sports Arena are Paula Ivan of Romania, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion and world record holder in the outdoor mile; Steve Scott, the American mile record holder, Jeff Atkinson and PattiSue Plumer.

Meet promoter Al Franken is hoping the lure of big money will attract other stars, including Abdi Bile of Somalia and indoor mile specialist Marcus O'Sullivan of Ireland. "When I first approached Abdi's agent, he said, 'Nah, Abdi wouldn't be interested,'" Franken said. "Now, he's changed his tune. I think we'll be able to get him."

The runners' targets are 3 minutes, 49.79 seconds by Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan and 4:18.86 by Romania's Doina Melinte.

Drug Busts Dim Prep Star's Bright Future

New York Times Service

Johnny Selvie, 17, is a starting forward for Martin Luther King High School in Chicago, a basketball team that preseason publications have ranked as one of the finest in the country.

When the Jaguars end practice, Selvie's coach, Landon Cox, drives him home. Cox also picks up Selvie and brings him to classes in the morning. If the team is not practicing or playing and school is not in session, Selvie does not leave the house.

He would be breaking the law.

Selvie, a 6-foot, 6-inch, 210-pound (1.98-meter, 95-kilogram) senior who is regarded as a major college prospect, has been arrested twice since June on charges of possessing cocaine and selling cocaine and heroin. He wears an electronic wristlet that lets the Cook County Department of Corrections monitor his every step.

In place of a $10,000 bond, Judge Daniel Kelly released Selvie from the Cook County jail in October and into the electronic monitoring program. To assure that Selvie is home when he is not attending school or playing basketball, the department calls him three or four times a day and has officials make unannounced visits.

"If he violates it," said Spencer Leak, the executive director of the Department of Corrections, "we would bring him back to jail."

Selvie's future, which looked remarkably bright while he was averaging 24 points and 14 rebounds to help King win the Public League Championship last season with a 30-2 record, became clouded shortly before school closed for summer vacation.

Selvie, who lives on the South Side of Chicago, was first arrested in June and charged with possessing two grams of cocaine. The arrest took place in an alley, one block from his home.

Less than four months later, he was arrested again as part of a sweep against suspected drug dealers. He was charged with two counts of delivery of a controlled substance and one count of possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver. He was accused of selling cocaine and heroin to an undercover officer on successive days in September. The amounts were said to be .54 and .46 grams of cocaine and .40 grams of heroin.

He has pleaded not guilty in criminal court appearances.

"You feel sorry for him," said Captain Ronald Jablon of the Chicago Police Department's Gang Crimes South unit, "but then you realize he's destroying someone else's life, and it's hard to feel sorry for him. If he was my son and he had that ability, I would hope that he would take advantage of it."

Dennis Berkson, Selvie's lawyer, said he could not discuss specifics of the case. However, Berkson said, he believes that the shabby environment in which Selvie resides with his parents and younger sister is the problem.

"Johnny lives in the ghetto," Berkson said. "He does not live there because he wants to. He lives there because that is all his family can afford. There are rampant amounts of drugs and crime there.

"If this was a perfect world, Johnny would be able to hop in his car and drive over to the suburbs and play with the white kids. But he can't do that because he doesn't have a car. He can't get away. That's his problem. And that's not only a problem of Johnny Selvie. It's a problem for a lot of kids."

It appeared that Selvie was destined for a basketball scholarship and a prolific career, but the arrests have stalled those lofty plans.

His case will probably not go to trial until March or April of 1990, enabling him to play the entire season without being hampered by legal responsibilities. But while Selvie showcases his talents on the court, there is a chance that he could eventually spend as many as 30 years behind bars.

The first arrest is a Class X felony, the most serious type in Illinois. If convicted, Selvie faces a mandatory sentence of 6 years and a maximum sentence of 30 years. He would not be eligible for probation. It is the more serious charge because the police allege that Selvie was near a playground.

That second arrest is a Class 1 felony and carries a sentence of 4 to 15 years.

Basketball has always been a keen priority in Selvie's life. He is a starter for the varsity for his fourth year, and like many youngsters from the South Side, longed to escape from poverty and play Division I college basketball.

"He is a tremendously powerful player with an amazing body," said Jerry Leggett, the coach of Quincy (Illinois) High School. "He is an intimidating player on offense and defense."

King opened its season Thursday night against Leo High School of Chicago in the Quincy Invitational Thanksgiving Day Tournament. Judge Kelly granted Selvie leave on Tuesday to participate in the out-of-county tournament.

Selvie, who is still growing and improving his skills, had college recruiters drooling. His basketball prowess is augmented by a modest academic standing: He has never failed a course, maintains a better than C average and has never been unable to compete in athletics because of academic difficulty. But the dream of a professional basketball career, or any career, has been derailed. Berkson said the sport no longer dominates Selvie's priorities.

"His prime concern is confronting his legal problems," Berkson said. "The most important thing in his life is the charges he is facing."

The school has not taken any disciplinary action against Selvie because the charges are still pending. "He is just like any other student," said Dr. Richard Smith, the principal. "The accusations against the young man are accusations."

Playing for King, one of the best high school teams in the country, invites pressure. The Jaguars won 29 straight games last season and boast a 6-11 freshman center, a 6-10 forward, a backcourt tandem that measures 6-4 and 6-3 and two 6-9 reserves. But there is additional pressure on Selvie as he auditions for a scholarship that may succumb to a prison sentence. And as a suspected drug dealer, he leads a lonely life.

When games or practices are over, Cox, his coach, must escort him home immediately and alert the Department of Corrections.

"There is," said Leak, the corrections department official, "no going out for pizza."

Cox, who has become a chauffeur and a babysitter of sorts, refused to discuss the situation. In a telephone conversation, he said, "You want to do a story because one of my players is in trouble. I'm not going to give you that story."

No one in the Selvie family wished to comment on the matter, according to Berkson.

The criminal justice system will decide whether Selvie is innocent or guilty. In essence, it will also determine if Johnny Selvie will be playing basketball and working toward a degree on a college campus next year.

Berkson said recruiters have not totally abandoned Selvie, but he said it would be unfair to name any of the schools who are still interested.

"They were all after him before this happened," said Leggett, the Quincy coach. "Most of them backed off. It would take a brave coach to bring him in even if he is found innocent.

"He certainly deserves a chance if he is proven innocent. If he is guilty, I don't think he deserves a chance. He let go of a lot."

For the Record

Anthony Thompson, the Indiana University tailback, has been selected as one of the five finalists for the Heisman Trophy award, Indiana's coach, Bill Mallory, said Wednesday. The winner, who traditionally is considered the nation's top college football player, will be announced Dec. 2 in New York. *(AP)*

Naomichi Ozaki shot 6-under-par 66 Thursday and led Larry Mize and Hajime Meshi by one stroke after the first round of the Casio World Open golf tournament in Kaimoncho, Japan. *(AP)*

Heiko Fischer, the five-time West German figure skating champion, collapsed while playing squash Wednesday in Stuttgart and later died. He was 29. *(AFP)*

Quotable

• Martina Navratilova, comparing Monica Seles, the up-and-coming 15-year-old, to Steffi Graf: "If Monica had Steffi's serve, we'd all be gone." *(LAT)*

• The Cleveland Browns' Eric Metcalf, son of former National Football League great Terry Metcalf: "I always wanted to be pretty much exactly like my dad. Now it just so happens that I turned out that way." *(LAT)*

BOOKS

THUNDER AT TWILIGHT: Vienna 1913-1914

By Frederic Morton. Illustrated. 385 pages. $22.50. Scribner Book Companies, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S the thunder of World War I's outbreak to which Frederic Morton is referring in the title of his affecting new work of history, "Thunder at Twilight: Vienna 1913-1914."

Several of Morton's dramatis personae — not least among them Sigmund Freud and Adolf Hitler — spoke of that thunder as if it had been part of a storm that cleared the air.

"A crisis had entered Western culture," Morton quotes a high Habsburg official as having written later, "and many of its representative citizens had been oversaturated into desperation."

The official concluded, "Like men longing for a thunderstorm to relieve them of the summer's sultriness, so the generation of 1914 believed in the relief that war might bring."

What exactly created the tension in the air? Every schoolchild used to be able to recite the causes of World War I — the artificiality of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the rise of Balkan nationalism, Europe's entangling network of alliances, the arms race between England and Germany and — all together now! — the assassination by the Serbian fanatic Gavrilo Princip of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914.

But Morton — novelist, journalist and author of the nonfiction best seller "The Rothschilds" — is after something less textbookish, something that lived on after the storm broke, and "galvanized a Zeitgeist whose consequences live today in the international news, on the street corner, in encounter sessions, on the canvases of Soho galleries," no less.

And to capture that elusive something, he employs the same technique of historical pastiche that worked so well in his earlier book "A Nervous Splendor: Vienna 1888-1889" (Atlantic-Little Brown, 1979), which recounted the events surrounding the suicide of Franz Ferdinand's older cousin Rudolf, a previous heir to the Hapsburg throne, and tried to show how those events reflected Vienna's invention of angst and alienation.

In "Thunder at Twilight," he depicts a young man with a pockmarked face arriving in Vienna by train in January 1914: "not even the most Viennese of headwaiters would have been tempted to call him 'Herr Doktor Stalin.'"

Meanwhile, Sigmund Freud, the "brooder in the Berggasse," is finishing his essay on the killing of father-leaders by son-followers, "Totem and Taboo."

And in Belgrade, Gavrilo Princip plots the murder of the man he considers an illegitimate father-leader.

It's neat how Morton's historical coincidences fall into place in his narrative, and the way he diagrams equations in which, say, Lenin and Freud are to Trotsky and Jung as Austria is to Serbia and the Emperor Franz Josef is to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

He also vividly dramatizes the tragic operetta that the Habsburgs played out, at the heart of which lay the ironic fact that of all the leaders of Europe, the assassinated archduke was the one in favor of a propitiatory policy toward Serbia.

Unfortunately, Morton's technique is also slightly suspect. The difficulty is that actual history tends to unfold too ponderously for the pace of human storytelling.

Or maybe the problem lies with Morton's sometimes excessively vivid imagery. "Uncouth dust mottled the breasts of goddesses whose marmoreal charms supported balconies of the Imperial Palace," Morton writes early in his book. "But dust could not stop Vienna from playacting like Vienna."

Still, despite its excesses and flaws, "Thunder at Twilight" does succeed in conveying the sense of an old world breaking up and releasing something new. It touches us with the sense of a world quite suddenly changed forever.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AN exciting finish to the Reisinger Board-a-Match Team Championship in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, concluded the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals.

A strong finish gave the title to a cosmopolitan group consisting of Zia Mahmood, Michael Rosenberg, both of Manhattan; Sam Lev of Israel; Mark Molson of Montreal and Chris Compton of Houston.

The final standings by captain were: 1st, Zia, 35.67 boards; 2d, Bob Blanchard, 33.27; 3d, Ralph Katz, 32.05; 4th, Mike Cappelletti, 29.94, technically tied with Steve Robinson, 29.82.

Zia made a subtle defensive play on the diagramed deal.

As West he led the spade queen against four diamonds and South won with dummy's king. The heart jack was led from the dummy, and Rosenberg, East, put up the king in order to lead a trump.

Zia captured the diamond king with the ace, and carefully returned the nine rather than the six. The six would have forced the declarer to take one heart ruff and fail by one trick.

The nine, however, tempted the declarer into believing that he could now make an overtrick by ruffing out the clubs and returning to the diamond eight. But Zia was able to ruff the second club and the result was down two, a penalty of 200 instead of 100.

NORTH
♠K52
♡J
◇875
♣AK9765

WEST
♠QJ107
♡AQ954
◇A96
♣2

EAST
♠864
♡K1032
◇32
♣Q1084

SOUTH (D)
♠A93
♡876
◇KQJ104
♣J3

North and South were vulnerable.

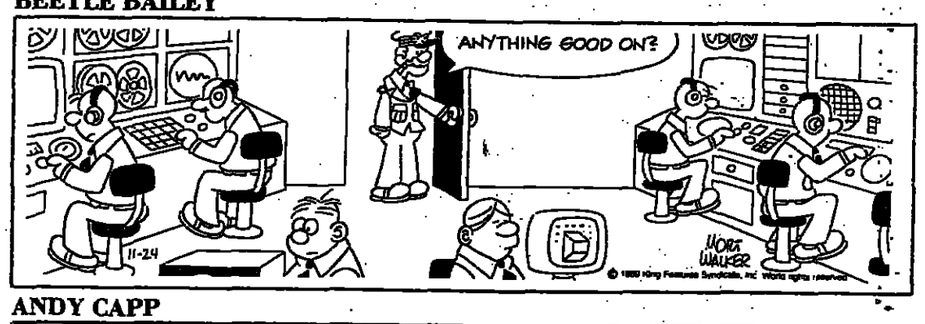
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♡	2♣	2♡
3◇	3♡	4◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

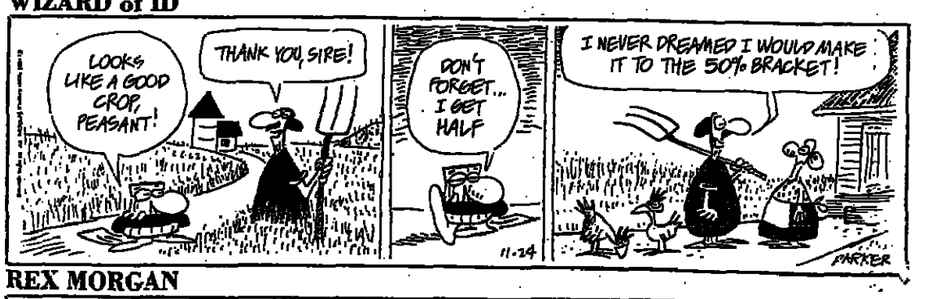
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

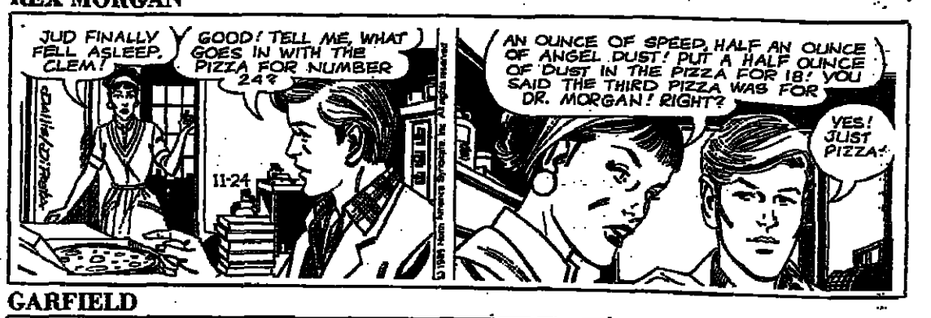


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



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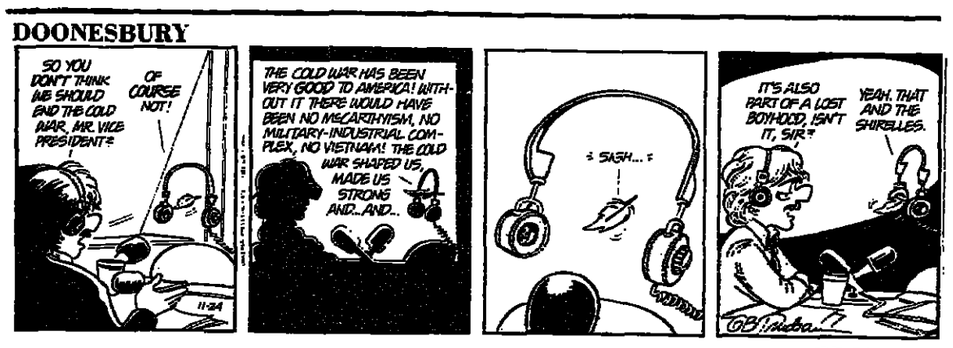
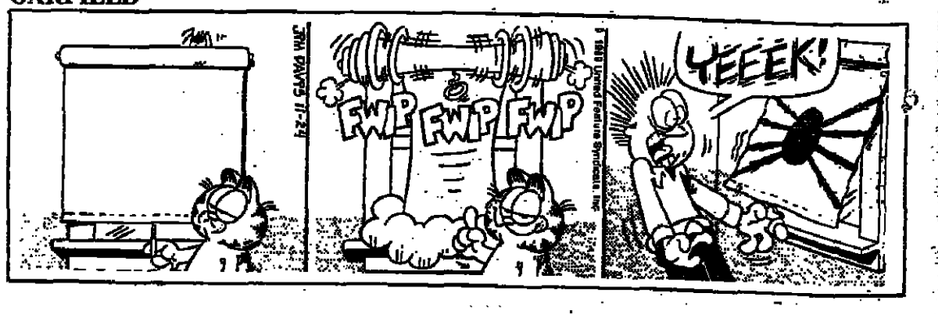


GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE

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LAVEE

AUPSE

TERRFE

WARROH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: " " ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KITTY BAGGY TURNIP MATURE
Answer: One sure way to beat the stock market— JUST "BEAT IT"

BLONDIE

هكذا من الأصل

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

The Nice Guys of '89

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On too many other days, the scoundrels of sports are in the headlines. But on Thanksgiving Day, it's appropriate to remember some of the good people who just by being themselves make sports' little corner of the world a better place to be.

Dave Stewart, the Athletics' ace who found time to visit an earthquake-wrecked portion of Interstate 880 in Oakland before and after the completion of the World Series.

Paul Caligiuri, who scored the goal that sent the U.S. soccer team to Italy for next year's World Cup tournament; and Tony Meola, the 20-year-old goaltender with a shutout streak of six hours in his four games.

Pete Rozelle, who finally strolled off into the sunset of retirement in Rancho Sante Fe, California, after three decades of high-noon confrontations as the National Football League's commissioner.

Tom Kite, who insisted, "I'll come back, I promise you" after his fourth-round collapse in the U.S. Open and fulfilled that promise by cashing a $625,000 bonanza at the Nabisco Championships that vaulted him to the top of the PGA Tour's career money list.

Steffi Graf, who won the Virginia Slims Championship despite a sprained and swollen ankle that might have persuaded other tennis players to withdraw before the tournament started.

Wayne Gretzky, who was as gracious as he was graceful in breaking Gordie Howe's record for National Hockey League points.

Gordie Howe, who was as gracious as he was graceful in attending the final games during which Gretzky caught and passed him.

Eddie Futch, the 77-year-old boxing trainer and great-grandfather whose knowledge has embellished 17 world champions.

Dallas Green, who stood up to George Steinbrenner and accepted his dismissal as the New York Yankee manager without a whimper.

Jim Finks, the New Orleans Saints' president, who didn't deserve to get lost in the shuffle of the NFL's search for a new commissioner.

Gary Carter and Keith Hernandez, whose mature class will be missed in the New York Mets' clubhouse, which sometimes resembles a kindergarten.

Karl Nelson, whose struggle with Hodgkin's disease has added a new dimension to the toughness required of pro football players.

Ron Guidry, whose departure from the Yankees was a reminder that he never lost his dignity even when so many others around him were losing theirs.

P.J. Carlesimo, who returned Seton Hall to the brink of a national championship but never complained about an official's controversial call that enabled Michigan to win the college basketball title with two free throws in the closing seconds.

Mookie Wilson, who showed the Toronto Blue Jays why the Mets made a mistake in not letting him play center field full time.

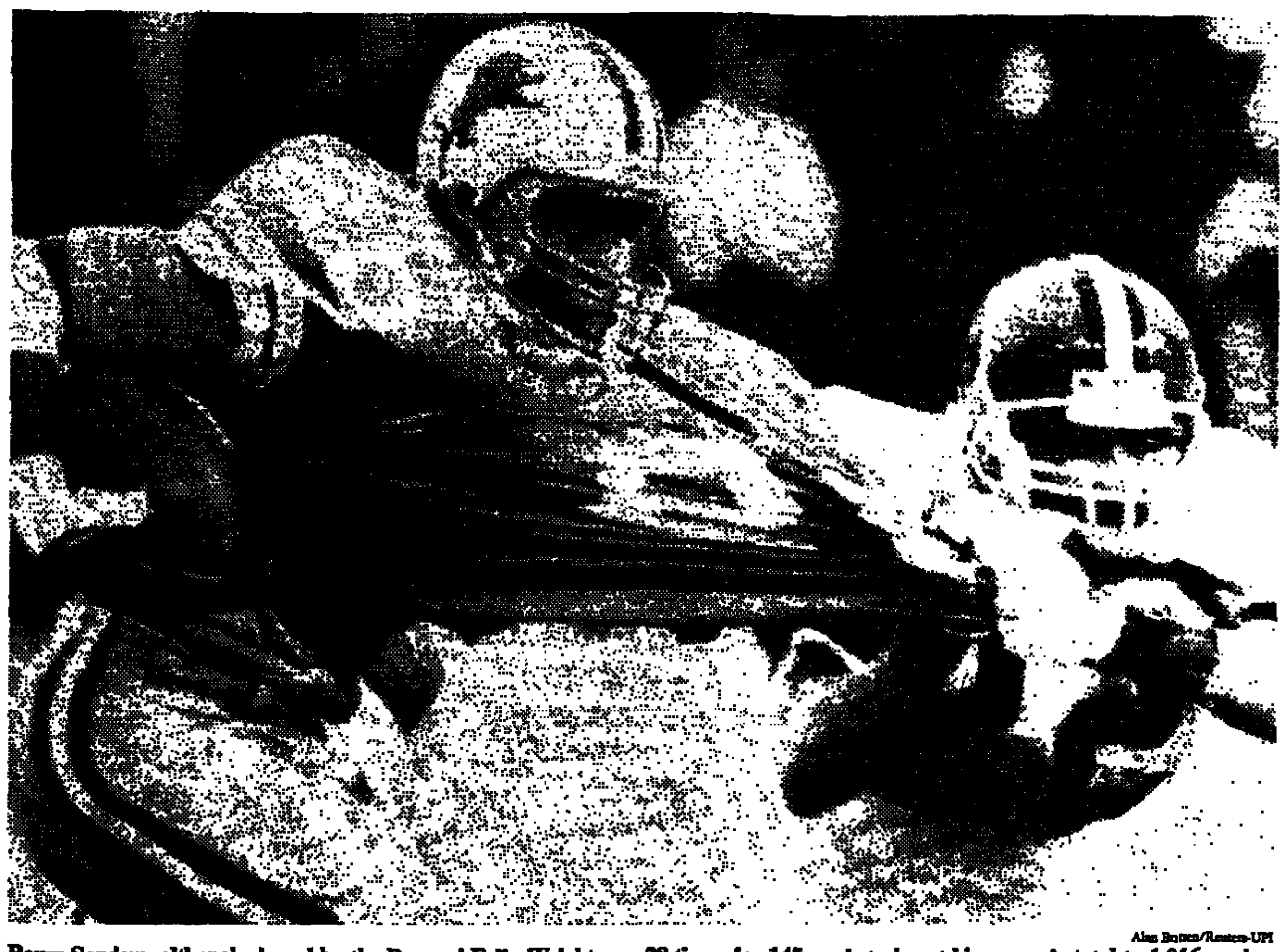
Scott Hoch, who openly discussed his miss of a two-foot putt that would've won his Masters playoff with Nick Faldo and later donated $100,000 from his Las Vegas tournament victory to an Orlando, Florida, hospital that had cared for one of his children.

Jim Frey and Don Zimmer, who put together the Chicago Cubs that won the National League East and again teased their Wrigley Field faithful into thinking they not only might get to the World Series for the first time since 1945 but might even win it for the first time since 1908.

Joe Frazier, whose heart as a warm decent man is even bigger than his heart as the heavyweight champion of the world.

Tom Landry, whose classy acceptance of his rude dismissal as the Cowboys' coach generated instant appreciation even from those Dallas fans who had complained that pro football had passed him by.

And on behalf of the thousands in Candlestick Park on Oct. 17, thanks to the structural engineers who nearly three decades ago supervised the construction of the often maligned stadium which trembled but didn't topple during the California earthquake that interrupted the World Series.



Alan Bosten/Reuters-UPI

Barry Sanders, although slowed by the Browns' Felix Wright, ran 28 times for 145 yards to boost his season's total to 1,016 yards.

Lions Upset Browns As Rookie Sanders Runs for 145 Yards

United Press International

PONTIAC, Michigan — Eddie Murray kicked a tie-breaking 35-yard field goal late in the third quarter, and Barry Sanders went over the 1,000-yard rushing mark in his rookie season to give the Detroit Lions a 13-10 Thanksgiving Day upset over the Cleveland Browns.

Sanders, last year's Heisman Trophy winner at Oklahoma State, ran 28 times for 145 yards Thursday to boost his season's total to 1,016 yards. Detroit raised its record to 3-9 with its second victory in the last three games.

Cleveland dropped to 7-4-1 and slipped into second place in the American Football Conference Central Division behind Houston. Sanders set up Murray's winning field goal with runs of 15, 10 and 11 yards among his six carries for 43 yards in the 63-yard drive.

Cleveland's Matt Bahr missed a chance to tie with 8:17 left when his 44-yard kick went by the right goal post.

The Browns lost another opportunity due to a penalty with 3:04 to play. Reggie Langhorne had caught a third-down pass to the Lions' 29 for a first down, but Webster Slaughter was called for pushing off Detroit's Jerry Holmes, nullifying the gain.

After the teams had exchanged field goals in the first half, Bob Gagliano, who started for the injured Rodney Peete, connected with Richard Johnson on a 27-yard touchdown pass to put Detroit ahead, 10-3. Cleveland's Barry Redden bolted 38 yards off left tackle just before halftime to tie.

■ Cards Go to Tupa

Hank Kuhlmann, the Phoenix Cardinals' interim head coach, said Thursday that he has decided to change quarterbacks and will give second-year pro Tom Tupa his second National Football League start in Sunday's game against the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, The Associated Press reported from Phoenix.

Kuhlmann, a fourth-year assistant who took over Monday for the fired Gene Stallings, said he asked offensive coordinator Jim Shofner for a recommendation Wednesday and Shofner suggested Tupa.

"He deserves a chance to start," Shofner said. "I think he's really matured the past month, especially since the Philadelphia game."

The 6-foot, 4-inch (1.94-meter) Tupa, a third-round draft pick in 1988 out of Ohio State, made his first career start Oct. 15 against the Eagles and completed 14 of 41 passes for 266 yards. But he also threw six interceptions and was sacked six times in a 17-5 loss.

Tupa didn't play again until Nov. 12 against the Dallas Cowboys, when he relieved Gary Hogeboom at the start of the second half and hit 14 of 22 passes for 245 yards and two fourth-quarter touchdowns, including a 72-yard bomb to Ernie Jones with 58 seconds remaining for a 24-20 victory.

In Miami, Playing Quarterback Has a Drawback

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — At the University of Miami, where a quarterback's uniform is thought to confer immediate stardom on the wearer, Craig Erickson has a welt on his right hand and an uncertain expression on his face that suggests he knows otherwise. His first college football season as a starter has included a fractured finger, almost as many interceptions as touchdowns and a spectacular public fit of temper.

No one could blame Erickson if he harbored a desire to burn the pictures of his Miami predecessors, Jim Kelly, Bernie Kosar, Heisman Trophy winner Vinny Testaverde and Steve Walsh, now four millionaire quarterbacks in the National Football League.

In staggering succession, they were labeled the best of their class, and Erickson, in turn, had the misfortune of being labeled more talented than any of them. Thus far, his junior year has been an exercise in grappling with reality.

"There's a certain expectation at Miami that a quarterback plays good every time he steps on the field," Erickson said. "It doesn't happen that way."

Erickson has, perhaps, become the natural focal point for criticism as Miami's team undergoes a difficult transition period. He inherited the position just as the Hurricanes got a new head coach, Dennis Erickson, who is no relation, and abandoned an offense that the quarterback had spent two years learning.

While trying, unsteadily, to grasp the new system, he broke a knuckle on his right index finger in only the fourth game of the year and had surgery. Since his return three games ago, he has been prey to skepticism: For the year he has completed 53 percent of his passes for 1,797 yards, but with 12 interceptions to 14 touchdowns.

When No. 7 Miami (9-1) meets No. 1 Notre Dame (11-0) on Saturday in a game that could have a huge impact on the rankings and national championship, Erickson will be perhaps the most inexperienced and closely scrutinized starter on the Orange Bowl field.

Should they defeat the Irish, the Hurricanes still could lay claim to No. 1 with a victory over Alabama in the Sugar Bowl. Should the outcome be different, Erickson stands to bear the brunt of losing.

"It's going to be interesting to say the least," he said. "Obviously if there's a disadvantage for us at any position, it's at quarterback," he added. "But come the first series, I won't be inexperienced any more."

Craig Erickson had the misfortune of being labeled more talented than any of his star predecessors. Thus far, his junior year has been an exercise in grappling with reality.

Erickson has close-cropped hair and a disarming candor. He came to Miami in 1985 out of West Palm Beach, Florida — 6 feet, 2 inches and 196 pounds (1.87 meters and 89 kilograms) of prized ability who caused all-America candidate Jeff George to renege on a commitment and instead go to Illinois.

That Erickson possesses all the physical talents required is not questioned. The team's former offensive coordinator, Gary Stevens, who nurtured him as a reserve before going to the professional Miami Dolphins, said flatly, "Great arm. Fire power." Erickson is also credited with a feistiness that has aided him through controversies and inconsistency.

"He can shake it off," Steven said. "He won't let it get the best of him. He'll come back and beat you. He may throw nine incompletes and come back and complete 10 in a row."

Erickson's temperament was perhaps responsible for the Hurricanes' most disturbing incident of the season. When he returned from his injury to start against Pittsburgh, he and receiver Lamar Thomas had a screaming match in the huddle, on the sideline and again while walking off the field. Another receiver, Dale Dawkins, said, "He lost his composure and that's something a quarterback just can't do."

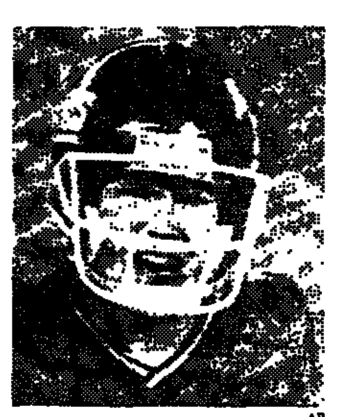
But the Hurricanes have a measure of compassion for Erickson's awkward position, and recognize his desire to take command. In early fall practices he told them sharply, "Straighten up the huddle." His outburst during the Pittsburgh game has been filed under the frustration they all feel at their season-long errors in the new offense, which range from miscommunication to having the wrong players in at the wrong time.

"It was no big deal, a heat of the moment thing," receiver Randal Hill said. He added, "I think there's a lot of pressure on Craig, more than anyone can imagine maybe. I mean, Kelly, Kosar, Testaverde. He deals with things in his own way. It was just a little controversy and confusion. He's successful, and no one can take that away from him."

The hitches in the offense probably were exacerbated by the loss of Erickson in the second quarter of the game against Michigan State. The result is that, going into the Notre Dame game, he has played just five quarters against teams that can be regarded as fair tests of his ability, Michigan State and Pittsburgh, while the rest of his playing has come against weaker teams such as East Carolina and San Diego State.

It is difficult to quarrel with the Hurricanes' statistical success, as they have gained more than 500 yards in six games. They average 36.6 points per game and 469 yards, the latter a school record pace. In Erickson's defense, the frequent interceptions may be a result of natural hesitation he has felt in trying to forget a system he knew so thoroughly and studied so patiently while playing behind Walsh.

"I think it's come a long way," Erickson said of the offense. "I'm able to come out without actually thinking about what I have to do. A lot goes into throwing the football, a lot has to be clicking for you."



AP

Bjorn Nittmo: 'Got to perform.'

Giants Promote Swedish Rookie

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the New York Giants play the 49ers Monday night in San Francisco, Bjorn Nittmo, a left-footed rookie free agent from Sweden, will be the Giants' kicker again.

Nittmo, who received a mild vote of confidence Thursday from the Giants' coach, Bill Parcells, was promoted from the team's developmental squad last week when Raul Allegre was placed on injured reserve.

Nittmo made his National Football League debut in last Sunday's 15-3 victory over the Seattle Seahawks. He missed on his first field-goal attempt but succeeded on two others.

"I can't say after one game that I'm supremely confident in Nittmo," Parcells said. "But it's a big advantage for him to have one game under his belt. I think he'll do a good job for us."

"I think I'm playing good, but I should have hit the first one Sunday," Nittmo said. "There's no security. You've got to keep going. You've got to go out and perform."

Ski Cup Season Leader Wins Utah Giant Slalom

Agence France-Presse

PARK CITY, Utah — Norway's Ole Christian Furuseth won the men's World Cup giant slalom here Thursday as the alpine skiing season started in earnest.

Furuseth beat Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, the three-time overall World Cup champion, by more than a second.

Zurbriggen, who hopes to retire in March with his fourth World Cup, had been more than a second behind on the first run.

Furuseth's win consolidated his lead in the 1989-90 series, which started with two races in August in Australia, where the Norwegian was twice runner-up.

Furuseth won the World Cup giant slalom last year with a handful of second places and one win.

The Norwegian had an aggregate winning time of 2 minutes 14.56 seconds. Zurbriggen timed 2:16.032.

Ivano Camozzi of Italy, eighth after the first heat, rallied to take third place in 2:16.57.

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, the World Cup holder, was seventh after the first leg and skied off on the second heat.

Italy's Alberto Tomba, trying to prove his two gold medals in the 1988 Olympics were no fluke after a terrible 1989 season, fell on the second run as he tried desperately to make up a two-second deficit.

Milan and Barcelona Tie in Soccer's Super Cup

The Associated Press

BARCELONA, Spain — A.C. Milan weathered a second-half onslaught by F.C. Barcelona for a 1-1 tie Thursday in their first-leg match in European soccer's Super Competition.

Dutch striker Marco Van Basten converted a penalty kick in the 43d minute to give the lead to Milan, the Champions' Cup holder. Barcelona, holder of the Cup Winners' Cup, tied the game on a goal by Guillermo Amor in the 68th minute.

A crowd of about 70,000 turned out at Camp Nou stadium to watch the first match of the competition, which is played between the winners of Europe's top two club tournaments. The return leg is scheduled for Dec. 7 in Milan.

■ Colombia Stops Soccer

Colombia's 15-team professional soccer league has indefinitely suspended all games after the government ordered clubs to increase security and purge criminals from management, according to dispatches.

The decision was taken unanimously at a general meeting of the Colombian Soccer Association on Wednesday. The assembly also agreed to reconvene at the beginning of the 1990 season to decide if it, too, should be canceled.

"It was a lamentable decision but a necessary one," said the president of the association, Alex Gorayeb. He said the 1989 season was canceled because of the "lack of safety guarantees."

The season was to end on Dec. 6.

The government's move Wednesday followed the murder last Thursday of Alvaro Ortega, a referee who had supervised a national playoff match. He was returning to his hotel when he was gunned down in Medellín, the center of Colombia's cocaine trade.

Police said he was shot by two gunmen who were members of criminal groups operating in Colombia.

After Ortega's murder, two of the country's best referees, Jesús Díaz and Armando Pérez, resigned for fear of being assassinated.

According to police and sports officials, other referees and managers have received death threats from groups who appear to be connected to criminal gangs that control betting in Colombia.

Outrage over the murder dominated newspapers and television for days, dampening much of the euphoria over Colombia earning a berth in the 1990 World Cup.

Education Minister Francisco Becerra, who issued the government's order, said all games would be suspended if any referees, team officials or players said they had been threatened with death, blackmailed or subjected to "undue pressures."

Becerra also ordered teams to submit to a government audit identifying all stockholders and establishing the source of all revenues.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

OFFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
Buffalo	4255	1585	2670
Cincinnati	4127	1735	2372
Houston	3967	1409	2558
Miami	3922	966	2956
New England	3712	1272	2440
Jets	3640	1019	2621
Kansas City	3577	1559	2018
Raiders	3495	1493	2002
Denver	3360	1420	1940
Indianapolis	3323	1329	1994
Cleveland	3305	1159	2146
San Diego	3148	1249	1899
Seattle	3004	965	2039
Pittsburgh	2512	995	1517

DEFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
Kansas City	2822	1201	1621
Cleveland	3067	1054	2013
Denver	3076	1151	1925
Houston	3425	1053	2372
San Diego	3442	1299	2143
Buffalo	3474	1242	2232
Seattle	3536	1499	2037
Raiders	3569	1434	2135
Cincinnati	3740	1579	2161
Indianapolis	3770	1421	2349
New England	3911	1197	2714
Pittsburgh	3926	1513	2413
Miami	4022	1519	2503
Jets	4343	1459	2884

Quarterbacks

	Att	Com	Yds	TD	Int
Esiason, Cin.	274	161	2253	18	5
Kelly, Buff.	255	152	2179	17	10
Moon, Hou.	330	205	2702	17	10
Kosar, Clev.	331	199	2272	14	10
Brister, Pitt.	243	139	1614	7	6

Rushers

	Att	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Okoye, K.C.	235	976	4.2	59	8
Thomas, Buff.	212	945	4.5	38	5
Brooks, Cin.	155	913	5.9	65	5
Dickerson, Ind.	210	903	4.3	21	5
Humphrey, Den.	185	717	3.9	40	6

Receivers

	NO	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Reed, Buff.	65	986	15.2	78	7
Blades, Sea.	53	716	13.5	32	4
Slaughter, Clev.	47	908	19.3	97	5
Johnson, Den.	46	724	15.7	68	5
Williams, Sea.	46	337	7.3	25	4

Punters

	NO	Yds	LG	Avg
Gr.Montgomery, Ho.	36	1593	63	44.3
Stark, Ind.	48	2046	64	42.6
Roby, Mia.	40	1703	58	42.6
Newsome, Pitt.	60	2490	57	41.5
Johnson, Cin.	40	1651	62	41.3

Punt Returners

	NO	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Verdin, Ind.	19	254	13.4	49	1
Edmonds, Raiders	16	168	10.5	20	0
McNeil, Clev.	33	321	9.7	49	0
Stradford, Mia.	14	129	9.2	19	0
Martin, N.E.	19	164	8.6	28	0

Kickoff Returners

	NO	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Logan, Mia.	18	510	28.3	97	1
Woodson, Pitt.	29	780	26.9	84	1
Metcalf, Clev.	20	502	25.1	49	0
Martin, N.E.	24	584	24.3	38	0
Jefferson, Sea.	22	511	23.2	97	1

Scoring

Touchdowns

	TD	Rush	Rec	Ret	Pts
Thomas, Buff.	11	5	6	0	66
A.Miller, S.D.	8	0	7	1	48
Metcalf, Clev.	8	5	3	0	48
Okoye, K.C.	8	8	0	0	48
Brooks, Cin.	7	5	2	0	42

Kicking

	PAT	FG	LG	Pts
Zendejas, Hou.	32-32	21-29	52	95
Treadwell, Den.	27-27	19-23	46	84
Norwood, Buff.	36-36	15-21	47	81
Stoyanovich, Mia.	25-26	15-20	59	70
Biasucci, Ind.	21-21	16-27	55	69

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OFFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
San Francisco	4363	1397	2966
Green Bay	4158	1217	2941
Washington	4106	1312	2794
Rams	3993	1284	2709
Chicago	3922	1681	2242
New Orleans	3742	1376	2366
Philadelphia	3540	1415	2125
Phoenix	3527	1077	2450
Giants	3513	1410	2103
Tampa Bay	3425	1086	2339
Minnesota	3325	1393	1932
Dallas	3269	907	2362
Detroit	3267	1346	1921
Atlanta	3151	868	2283

DEFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
Minnesota	2533	1221	1312
San Francisco	3086	1020	2066
Giants	3217	1088	2129
New Orleans	3396	871	2525
Washington	3459	1131	2328
Philadelphia	3659	1183	2476
Green Bay	3747	1395	2352
Rams	3776	1039	2737
Chicago	3785	1185	2600
Tampa Bay	3865	1467	2398
Atlanta	3942	1632	2310
Dallas	3969	1470	2499
Phoenix	4023	1421	2602
Detroit	4069	1200	2869

Quarterbacks

	Att	Com	Yds	TD	Int
Montana, S.F.	277	195	2520	19	4
Everett, Rams	344	201	2822	19	12
Hebert, N.O.	301	194	2432	14	13
Majkowski, G.B.	409	246	3112	20	15
Simms, Giants	254	157	1991	10	9

Rushers

	Att	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Anderson, Chi.	207	970	4.7	59	10
Hilliard, N.O.	226	880	3.9	25	11
B.Sanders, Det.	165	871	5.3	31	7
Bell, Rams	191	788	4.1	46	10
Anderson, Giants	238	770	3.2	36	8

Receivers

	NO	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
J.Smith, Phoe.	62	778	12.5	31	5
Ellard, Rams	61	1176	19.3	49	8
Rice, S.F.	60	1149	19.2	68	14
Sharpe, G.B.	59	926	15.7	79	8
Sanders, Wash.	57	731	12.8	51	3

Punters

	NO	Yds	LG	Avg
Camarillo, Phoe.	54	2373	57	43.9
Mojsiejenko, Wash.	49	2148	74	43.8
Landeta, Giants	47	2053	59	43.7
Arnold, Det.	53	2313	64	43.6
Saxon, Dall.	54	2300	56	42.6

Punt Returners

	NO	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Stanley, Det.	16	266	16.6	74	0
Sikahema, Phoe.	27	329	12.2	53	0
Sanders, Atl.	18	213	11.8	68	1
Meggett, Giants	32	364	11.4	49	0
Taylor, S.F.	28	308	11.0	37	0

Kickoff Returners

	NO	Yds	Avg	LG	TD
Gray, Det.	18	481	26.7	57	0
Dixon, Dall.	33	852	25.8	97	1
Gentry, Chi.	18	438	24.3	63	0
A.Johnson, Wash.	19	417	21.9	38	0
Ro.Brown, Rams	36	759	21.1	74	0

Scoring

Touchdowns

	TD	Rush	Rec	Ret	Pts
Hilliard, N.O.	14	11	3	0	84
Rice, S.F.	14	0	14	0	84
Anderson, Chi.	12	10	2	0	72
Bell, Rams	10	10	0	0	60
Sharpe, G.B.	9	0	8	1	54

Kicking

	PAT	FG	LG	Pts
Cofer, S.F.	35-36	19-24	47	92
Lansford, Rams	33-33	17-20	48	84
Allegre, Giants	23-24	20-26	52	83
Lohmiller, Wash.	24-24	19-24	48	81
Butler, Chi.	34-35	13-13	46	73

The Walter Camp All-America Team:

Offense

Clarkston Hines, wide receiver, senior, Duke.
Mike Busch, tight end, senior, Iowa State.
Doug Glaser, tackle, senior, Nebraska.
Jim Mabry, tackle, senior, Arkansas.
Ed King, guard, sophomore, Auburn.
Eric Still, guard, senior, Tennessee.
Jake Young, center, senior, Nebraska.
Andre Ware, quarterback, junior, Houston.
Emmitt Smith, running back, junior, Florida.
Blair Thomas, running back, senior, Penn St.
Anthony Thompson, running back, sen., Indiana.
Jason Hanson, kicker, sophomore, Wash. St.

Defense

Moe Gardner, lineman, junior, Illinois.
Odell Haggins, lineman, senior, Florida State.
Tim Ryan, lineman, senior, Southern Cal.
Chris Zorich, lineman, junior, Notre Dame.
Keith McCants, linebacker, junior, Alabama.
Kanavis McGhee, linebacker, junior, Colorado.
Percy Snow, linebacker, senior, Michigan St.
LeRoy Butler, defensive back, senior, Fl. St.
Mark Carrier, defensive back, junior, So. Cal.
Todd Lyght, defensive back, junior, N-Dame.
Tripp Welbourne, defensive back, junior, Mich.
Tom Rouen, punter, junior, Colorado.

SOCCER

UEFA Cup

(Third round, first leg)

Napoli 2, Werder Bremen 3
Fiorentina 1, Dynamo Kiev 0
Red Star Belgrade 2, F.C. Cologne 0
Olympiakos Piraeus 1, Auxerre 1
Juventus 2, Karl-Marx-Stadt 1
Hamburg 1, F.C. Porto 0
Rapid Vienna 1, F.C. Liege 0

French First Division

Monaco 1, Marseille 3

English League Cup

(Fourth round)

Derby 2, West Bromwich 0
Manchester City 0, Coventry 1
Nottingham Forest 1, Everton 0
Oldham 3, Arsenal 1
Tranmere 2, Tottenham 2
West Ham 1, Wimbledon 0

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	6	4	.600	—
Boston	7	5	.583	—
Philadelphia	5	4	.556	½
Washington	6	6	.500	1
Miami	4	8	.333	3
New Jersey	3	7	.300	3

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Indiana	5	3	.625	—
Detroit	6	4	.600	—
Milwaukee	6	4	.600	—
Cleveland	5	4	.556	½
Chicago	6	5	.545	½
Orlando	5	6	.455	1½
Atlanta	4	5	.444	1½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	7	2	.778	—
Denver	7	4	.636	1
San Antonio	5	4	.556	2
Houston	5	6	.455	3
Dallas	4	5	.444	3
Charlotte	2	7	.222	5
Minnesota	2	9	.182	6

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	8	1	.889	—
Portland	8	3	.727	1
Seattle	6	5	.545	3
Phoenix	4	5	.444	4
L.A. Clippers	3	5	.375	4½
Golden State	3	7	.300	5½
Sacramento	3	7	.300	5½

Sacramento 24 29 29 27—109
Golden State 40 26 31 26—123
Tisdale 33; Del Negro 21; Mullin 37, Richmond 27. Rebounds: Sacramento 8, Golden State 6. Assists: Sacramento 27 (Smith 8), Golden State 33 (Hardaway 12).

Chicago 19 28 31 35—95
Phoenix 19 22 26 29—99
Jordan 34, Cartwright 20; E.Johnson 25, Chambers 18. Rebounds: Chicago 8, Phoenix 8. Assists: Chicago 16 (Jordan 7), Phoenix 27 (Hornacek 12).

New Jersey 28 23 32 14—97
L.A. Clippers 35 23 22 26—106
Blaylock 20, Hopson 19; Smith 26, Norman 25. Rebounds: New Jersey 6, L.A. 16. Assists: New Jersey 19 (Conner, Blaylock 5). L.A. 25 (Norman, Garrick 4).

New York 22 19 22 22—85
Cleveland 34 19 25 19—97
Ewing 24, Newman 17; J.Williams 22, Price 21. Rebounds: New York 12, Cleveland 11. Assists: New York 18 (Jackson, G.Wilkins, Strickland 5), Cleveland 21 (Price 10).

Orlando 29 25 35 26—119
Utah 22 32 22 28—97
Green 22, Reynolds 22, Vincent 22; Malone 33, Bailey 14. Rebounds: Orlando 11, Utah 8. Assists: Orlando 33 (Theus 14), Utah 26 (Johnson 8).

Philadelphia 29 24 26 34—113
Miami 22 27 23 31—103
Barkley 20, Hawkins 20; Douglas 19, Thompson 16. Rebounds: Philadelphia 11, Miami 13. Assists: Philadelphia 18 (Dawkins 5), Miami 19 (Douglas 19).

Denver 27 24 21 24—96
Minnesota 26 22 21 24—93
Davis 28, Lever 21; Campbell 21, Mitchell 17, Roth 17. Rebounds: Denver 3, Minnesota 9. Assists: Denver 20 (Adams 7), Minnesota 18 (Lowe 6).

Houston 27 19 20 31—97
Boston 28 28 28 25—109
Wiggins 28, B.Johnson 20; Bird 26, Lewis 22. Rebounds: Houston 5, Boston 16. Assists: Houston 27 (Lucas 6), Boston 28 (D.Johnson 7).

Atlanta 30 21 24 25—100
Milwaukee 32 25 33 28—118
Malone 21, Willis 15; Pierce 20, Brauer 17. Rebounds: Atlanta 10, Milwaukee 11. Assists: Atlanta 24 (Rivers 8), Milwaukee 31 (Humphries 10).

Major College Scores

NIT SEMIFINALS

Kansas 91, Nev.-Las Vegas 77
St. John's 53, DePaul 52

EXHIBITION GAMES

Duke 103, Soviet Nationals 78
Egypt National Team 84, Brooklyn Col. 80
Oklahoma St. 114, Athletes in Action 95
Sweden 92, N. Iowa 89
Texas-El Paso 86, Marathon Oil 71
UC Santa Barbara 85, Australia 84

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	12	7	4	28	84	69
New Jersey	9	9	3	21	83	84
Philadelphia	9	9	3	21	77	72
Pittsburgh	8	11	2	18	82	88
Washington	7	10	4	18	66	72
NY Islanders	5	16	3	13	80	99

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	14	10	2	30	80	70
Buffalo	13	5	4	30	81	65
Boston	12	6	2	26	69	57
Hartford	10	12	1	21	72	76
Quebec	6	15	2	14	75	105

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	14	9	2	30	92	85
Minnesota	14	8	1	29	85	73
St. Louis	10	7	3	23	76	62
Toronto	10	13	0	20	95	106
Detroit	5	14	3	13	67	92

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Calgary	10	8	7	27	109	92
Los Angeles	11	10	1	23	93	93
Winnipeg	11	10	1	23	69	74
Edmonton	9	9	5	23	85	83
Vancouver	9	10	3	21	75	78

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Quebec 1 1 2—4
Hartford 0 1 0—2
Loiselle (4), Jarvi (4), Brown (5), Goulet (5); Evason (5), Young (8). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Liut) 6-12-12—30; Hartford (on Brunetta) 12-9-10—31.

NY Rangers 0 0 1—1
Buffalo 3 1 0—4
Turcotte (13); Ruuttu (4), Turgeon (10), Arniel (6), Vaive (9). Shots on goal: NY Rangers (on Puppa) 10-10-8—28; Buffalo (on Vanbiesbrouck) 6-12-9—27.

Montreal 0 1 0—1
Philadelphia 2 1 2—5
Keane (4); Tocchet (11), Craven (7), Sutter (6), Craven (8), Sinisalo (7). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Wregget) 2-15-6—23; Philadelphia (on Hayward) 9-11-13—33.

New Jersey 2 1 3—6
Pittsburgh 1 0 2—3
Olonen (8), P.Sundstrom (6), Johnson (10), Shanahan (11), MacLean (11), Turgeon (9); Brown (6), Stevens (10), Errey (8). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Young) 11-14-9—34; Pittsburgh (on Burke) 16-11-10—37.

NY Islanders 0 1 2—3
Washington 2 1 2—5
Kerr (4), Volek (6), Crossman (5); Ridley (7), Courtnall (6), Ridley (8), May (2), Miller (9). Shots on goal: New York (on Beaupre) 4-11-14—29; Washington (on Fitzpatrick) 16-13-12—41.

Toronto 1 0 2—3
Minnesota 0 3 3—6
Pearson (1), Olczyk (9), Marsh (1); Gartner (13), McRae (2), Chambers (3), Bralen (8), Gartner (14), Gavin (3). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Casey) 7-3-21—31; Minnesota (on LaForest) 19-22-13—54.

Chicago 1 1 1—3
Los Angeles 2 4 0—6
Presley (5), Wilson (9), Roenick (2); McSorley (3), Nicholls (15), Tonelli (11), Robitaille (14), Gretzky (11), Duchesne (4). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Hrudey) 7-13-11—31; Los Angeles (on Cloutier) 11-9-3—23.

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NBA—Fined Charles Barkley, Philadelphia forward, $5,000 for verbal abuse of referee and failing to leave court in timely fashion after he was ejected from game Nov. 18.

INDIANA—Put Dyron Nix, forward, on injured list. Activated Calvin Natt, forward, from injured list.

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Johnny Moore, guard. Waived Jeff Lebo, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

NEW ENGLAND—Re-signed Mike Jones, wide receiver. Waived Glenn Antrum, wide receiver. Activated Bruce Scholtz, linebacker, from injured reserve. Placed Tim Jordan, linebacker, on injured reserve.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Todd Wheeler, center, to developmental roster.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Roger Ruzek, kicker, to one-year contract. Released Steve DeLine, kicker.

COLLEGE

NCAA—Suspended Bernard Jackson, Cornell basketball forward, for one game for playing in unsanctioned game.

MONMOUTH—Harrie Garris, basketball forward, withdrew from school.

CRICKET

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(In Faisalabad, Pakistan, Test 2, Day 1)

1st innings: India 200-4.

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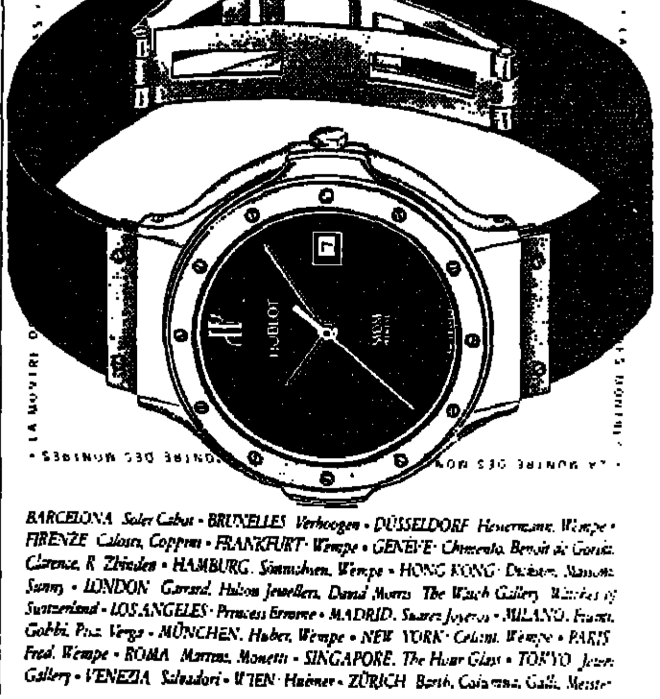

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OBSERVER

News for a Nose

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Napoléon said if you wanted to understand America you had to understand baseball. This made Babe Ruth laugh. Everything about Napoléon made Babe Ruth laugh. Babe Ruth enjoyed baiting Napoléon.

"I can't help it, boys," he told Teddy Roosevelt and Henry Ford one day, "but there's something about that sawed-off Frenchman that makes me want to get under his skin."

So Ruth called a press conference and said, "Boys, after pondering the curious nature of the American psyche, I have a statement to make: If you want to understand America you first have to understand mail-order catalogs. The Corsican corporal will climb the wall when he sees that in his Figaro." He nudged Lou Gehrig.

Next morning at the Louvre, Napoléon received similar advice from Joséphine. "Climb on down from that wall and listen to reason, big boy," she said.

Always easily winded, Napoléon was glad to be ordered down where he could sulk with both feet on the floor.

□

"This Ruth oaf is insufferable," Napoléon said. "I make a profound statement: To understand America you must first understand baseball. He immediately issues an absurd contradiction: To understand America you first have to understand the mail-order catalog."

Joséphine said, "He is just a big, playful boy from Baltimore, my emperor. Pay him no mind."

"Pay him no mind? I conquer Europe, and he tops me by hitting 60 home runs. I crown myself Emperor of France, he retaliates by becoming the Sultan of Swat, and you say pay him no mind? Chère Joséphine, he has made it his life's mission to vex me."

"Nonsense," said Joséphine, whose curiosity had been stirred by Babe Ruth's statement. "Look here, Nappo," she said, pointing to 43 pounds of mail-order catalogs spread across the imperial bed.

"This Babe, this Bambino, this Swattish Sultan has something important to tell us about our American friends," said Joséphine. "For instance, would you believe a whole nation worrying itself sick over hard-to-reach hairs in its ears and nostrils?"

Sure enough, as Napoléon flipped through the mounds of catalogs he was astonished to note that two of every three were advertising a battery-powered machine guaranteed not only to cut hard-to-reach hairs in the ears and nostrils but also to vacuum up the clippings.

"You mean to say these Americans vacuum their nostrils?" Napoléon expostulated.

"We all have our national idiosyncrasies," said Joséphine. "Some of us vacuum nostrils, some of us expostulate. The news, Nappé, is that America has beaten us to the nostril-hair-clipping vacuum cleaner."

Napoléon, however, had resumed thinking of Babe Ruth. As always when he thought of Ruth he became incapable of grasping profundities and could think only of ways to show the Babe that it was a much bigger thing to be an emperor than to be a sultan.

Snapping his fingers, he told Joséphine, "I've got it! I'll invade Russia. Then let's see that bloated Baltimore beer barrel try to top that!"

Meanwhile, back at the ball park Lou Gehrig was saying, "Babe, you are the greatest," and the Babe was saying, "No, Muhammad Ali is the greatest, whereas I am the Sultan of Swat, not to mention the world's foremost Napoléon baiter."

"And not to mention," said Lou, "one of the profoundest insight finders ever to wear the Yankee pinstripes."

If you hadn't called America's attention to these catalogs, Babe, I'd never have known that two out of every three coming through the mail slot are selling a battery-powered machine guaranteed not only to trim hard-to-reach hairs in ears and nostrils but also to vacuum up the clippings. No wonder you make more than the president."

"Why shouldn't I?" said the Babe. "I'm better at driving Napoléon up the wall than he is."

"Babe," said Lou, "do you think the Yankees would renegotiate my contract next year so that instead of money, I could get paid with one of these ear-and-nostril-hair trimmers?"

"Don't get greedy, Lou," said the Babe. "The catalog price on those babies is $20."

New York Times Service

Bork Strikes Back: Hot Book, High Fees

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After Representative Henry Hyde had spoken and read a letter from President George Bush, and after Jeane Kirkpatrick and John Sununu had paid their tributes, Leonard Garment rose to introduce the guest of honor, Robert Bork, victim of "the first mass-media national political campaign in the history of American judicial selection."

When Garment described Bork's bitterly contested nomination to the Supreme Court two years ago as a process "no less ugly than the 'scoundrel time' horrors of the McCarthy era," no one in the audience was likely to cry hyperbole.

These were Reagan Republicans now ensconced in the law firms, think tanks and policy journals of the capital — and a few in the White House — attending the Ethics and Public Policy Center's annual fund-raising dinner and paying $300 for the privilege.

The guest of honor every year has been the recipient of the Shelby Cullom Davis Award, named for a wealthy Republican and former ambassador to Switzerland and given for "integrity and courage in public life."

Bork's martyrdom made him an obvious choice. Someone who was doubtless serious had passed out "Reappoint Bork" buttons, but Bush didn't say anything about that in his letter.

Bork, who enjoyed a life of public pronouncement and debate as a Yale Law School professor and then accepted the discipline of silence as a federal appeals-court judge ("Nobody would talk to me," he said of that period), is now free to do what his Yale colleague and mentor Alexander Bickel once famously urged him to do — to wreak himself upon the world.

Bork has been going about the country for two years, a popular selection on the lecture-circuit menu — an expensive one, he can get $10,000 per appearance.

He said he banged out much of his book — "The Tempting of America," which the Free Press, publisher to conservatives, just brought out — on his lap on airplanes. Now the paid speechifying has been briefly suspended so he can endure the "Bataan death march" of his book-publicity tour.

It was after another day of that ordeal that Bork pushed through the door of the Ethics and Public Policy Center's suite at the Washington Hilton, an hour before the dinner, and headed straight for the complimentary potato chips. He hadn't eaten all day, he said.

> **'A judge should not be somebody who never had ideas.'**

Looking back on his nomination and defeat during the summer and fall of 1987, Bork professes no regrets about his strategy — his reluctance, as he puts it, to "campaign" for the seat. "I didn't, and I'm glad I didn't."

Might a more vigorous personal effort have made a difference?

"It might have. There was a campaign waged against me which was based on a misrepresentation of my views," Bork says.

"The Tempting of America" is an effort to represent those views. In the book Bork recalls his incredulity at the speech Edward Kennedy made on the Senate floor — 45 minutes after the nomination was announced — in which he described "Robert Bork's America" as "a land in which women would be forced into back-alley abortions, blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters, rogue police could break down citizens' doors in midnight raids, schoolchildren could not be taught about evolution, writers and artists would be censored" and so forth.

"Naturally, when people heard these things and believed them, they were quite right to be worried," Bork said, absently waving his cigarette before him. "If I'd gone on the talk shows and straightened out the record, I might have made it. But I think that would have ratified that way of choosing a judge."

In his book Bork seems of two minds about whether he was being victimized on the basis of his personal record as a judge and legal scholar, or on more impersonal and ideological grounds — as a jurist who stood for an "original understanding" of the Constitution.

Some of both, no doubt. When he was asked if he thought another judge of his stripe might have fared differently at the hands of the Senate, he said: "There was Scalia."

Justice Antonin Scalia's nomination to the court was approved in 1986, but at that time, Bork points out, the Republicans controlled the Senate. Still, the vote for Scalia wasn't even close. It was 98 to 0.

"I know," Bork said, a tad testily. "You can speculate about that as you wish." He added, as he notes in his book, that his nomination came at a time when Reagan had been weakened by the Iran-contra scandal.

Although they voted the same way 98 percent of the time on the Court of Appeals, Bork said, his and Scalia's records differ significantly in another way.

"He hadn't written about constitutional law [as Bork has]. He'd written mostly about administrative law. And I think probably in the future you will not see nominees who have written much about constitutional law unless they write bland and grand sentiments."

Bork has projected his painful experience into a fairly harsh presumption about the caliber of future Supreme Court nominees. "A judge should not be somebody who never had ideas," Bork said. "If you have to choose people who have no track record — at all — neither the president nor the Senate will be quite sure what they're getting. In fact, the nominee may not be sure what he's going to do, because he may never have thought about these things."

After Bork, in this unhappy view, the Supreme Court will forever have to settle for less.

All of this attention trained on the court — the public demonstrations for and against abortion rights, for instance, as well as the struggle over his nomination — symbolizes, for Bork, the institution's gradual slide from a legal role to a political one.

"The court shouldn't have invited that perception in the first place," Bork says. "And I think the court's assumption of a policy-making role is not at all regretted by a lot of politicians. In fact, a lot of politicians were praying that Roe vs. Wade would not be cut back because they're going to have to face it. It's a moral choice. People feel strongly about it. And [the politicians] are going to have to face up to it. Which is as it should be."

As for Bork himself, life seems relatively rosy. Reviewers of the new book have noted that Bork sounds surprisingly unembittered by the calumnies heaped upon him. In person he seems proud and prickly, those traits don't seem like recent acquisitions. Certainly he remains combative, and occasionally even wry.

Bork even claims to enjoy his labors on the road and the tube, speaking to university audiences ("A lot of them agree with me," he says), jousting with talk-show hosts, a preacher on the circuit delivering himself of the same pronouncements and anecdotes: "I made the argument that certain results could not legitimately be reached by a judge because the Constitution is law — it covers some things and does not cover other things," he said, adding that an unidentified Harvard professor "turned to me in some exasperation and said, 'Your notion that the Constitution is in some sense law must rest on some obscure philosophic principle with which I am not familiar.'"

Then there's the story, delivered in the book and from a hundred podiums about the lady who saw Bork's bearded countenance in a Chicago bookstore, and boldly approached him to say, "Sir, we are heeding your warnings!" What warnings do you mean? the baffled jurist asked her. The lady replied, "You're the surgeon general!"

Bork adds that he was smoking a cigarette at the time.

Reuters/UPI

Bork has been talking for two years, at $10,000 per appearance.

PEOPLE

Sakharov Prize Goes To Alexander Dubcek

The European Parliament in Strasbourg has awarded its Sakharov Peace Prize for 1989 to Alexander Dubcek, who was ousted as Czechoslovakia's reform Communist leader in the 1968 invasion of his country by Warsaw Pact troops. Dubcek, 68, "symbolizes for all Europeans our best hopes for peaceful reform in Eastern Europe," Enrique Baron, the parliament's president, said in announcing the award. The prize is named after Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident and Nobel laureate.

□

An Oxford book dealer paid a world-record price for a single musical work when he bought the well-known autograph manuscript of Robert Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, the auction house Sotheby's said. Albi Rosenthal paid £880,000 ($1.37 million) for the work, one of the staples of the piano repertory. Rosenthal said he bought it on behalf of a European library. For 90 minutes, until the Schumann manuscript came up, the record was held by an autograph of J.S. Bach's cantata "Auf Christi Himmelfahrt Allein," which sold for £429,000.

□

A small island near Kennebunkport, Maine — four uninhabited acres of ledge, rocks and woods — has been renamed President Bush Island in honor of the U.S. chief executive, who often passes it when boating and fishing on vacations in Maine. The island's owner, Elizabeth Milligan, said that "our families have known each other for a long time, and we just thought it would be nice to have something in Kennebunkport named after the president." The island was formerly called Green Island.

□

The 1990s could see the end of network news as we know it, says Reuven Frank, former president of NBC News. In Playboy magazine, Frank said, "If you want my prediction about the network news in the next 10 years, it would have to be that I'm not sure there's going to be any, at least not in the sense of a regular network news presentation on a daily basis. Network news today has too little to offer that is not available elsewhere." Frank also called himself "the man who predicted that the VCR would never make it in America."

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